FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 191 3 October 1986

ALBANIA

Foreign Minister Addresses United Nations B 1
Egyptian Ambassador Departs Due to Transfer B 5
Economic Performance Reports Summarized B 5

BULGARIA

Mladenov Greets U.S.-USSR Meeting in UN Speech C 1
More on Zhivkov Meeting With Dos Santos C 2
Emil Khristov Receives Cuban Economic Official C 3
Lukanov, Khristov Receive PPR Trade Minister C 3
Zhivkov Receives Budapest Party Delegation C 4
Italian Minister Gaspari Received by Tanchev C 4
By Karamenev C 4
Belgian Trade Secretary Received by Khristov C 4
By Markov C 4
Environmental Protection Commission Meets C 5
Briefs: New Truck Produced; Sofia Administrative Training Congress C 5

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Foreign Minister Chnoupek, Addresses UNGA D 1
PRC NPC Vice Chairman To Pay Official Visit [AFP] D 6
Leaders Greet PRC Counterparts on National Day [Bratislava PRAVDA 1 Oct] D 6
Cooperation With PRC Shows 'Promising Development' [Krno in Bratislava PRAVDA 1 Oct] D 7
Foreign Trade Minister Receives PRC Delegation D 8
Syrian Vice President Meets Slovak Officials [Damascus] D 9
Alois Indra D 9
Husak, Strougal Send Cable to Indian Leaders D 9

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Mittag Praises Reagan-Gorbachev Meeting E 1
SED CC Delegation Meets UK Labor Party Officials E 1
Tisch Holds Talks With FRG Trade Unionists E 1
Friendship Committee Commemorates PRC Anniversary [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 26 Sep] E 2
Axen Receives Lebanon's Jumblatt, Delegation E 3
Briefs: Chinese Writers Cooperation E 4

HUNGARY

FRG's Genscher Receives Sarlos-Led Delegation F 1
Varkonyi Addresses UN General Assembly 30 Sep F 1
Meetings With Counterparts F 4
Visits Washington F 4

POLAND

'Communique' on Jaruzelski PRC Visit Released G 1
Talks with PRC Termed 'Useful, Fruitful' G 3
[Slomkowski in TRYBUNA LUDU 30 Sep]
Delegation Visits Nicaragua, Off to Cuba G 4
Weekly Criticizes U.S. Policy on Sanctions G 4
Toman-Led Delegation Arrives in Warsaw G 5
Orzechowski Meets Moroccan Counterpart G 5
Report Discusses Decision to Release 'Activists' G 6
Daily Attacks Church View of Mass Media G 7
[Tynski in SZTANDAR MLODYCH 26-28 Sep]

ROMANIA

Gorbachev-Reagan Meeting Seen as 'Positive Step' H 1
Totu Meets U.S. Scretary of State Shultz H 2
Ceausescu Grants Interview to NEW YORK TIMES H 2
Ceausescu Receives Israeli Official 1 October H 2
Ceausescu Receives GDR's Guenther Klieber H 3
Vaduva Meets Cuban Foreign Trade Minister H 3

YUGOSLAVIA

Rijanovic Addresses World Bank, IMF Assembly I 1
UN Ambassador Notes Pressures on Group of 77 I 1
Dizdarevic Meets With Albanian Foreign Minister I 2
Other Counterparts I 3
Hungarian Supreme Court Delegation Pays Visit I 3
LCY's Lolic Talks With Kosovo Journalists I 3
Macedonians Discuss Albanian 'Separatists' I 4
Economic Situation in Kosovo Worsening I 5
[BORBA 25 Sep]
Kosovo LC's Vlasi Examines Problem in Province I 6
At University I 7
Kosovo Presidency Discusses Region's Security I 8
Kosovo SAWP Discusses Serb Emigration I 9
[Aliu in Pristina RELINDJA 26 Sep]
Bread Prices Endanger Living Standards I 10
[Nojani in Pristina RELINDJA 22 Sep]
Attorneys Discuss Illegal Land Ownership I 11
Briefs: Cooperation With Libya I 11

FOREIGN MINISTER ADDRESSES UNITED NATIONS

AU010941 Tirana ATA in English 0745 GMT 1 Oct 86

["The Policy of the PSR of Albania Responds to the Interests of Our People, and of the Freedom-Loving Peoples of the World -- From the Speech of Comrade Reis Malile, Head of the Delegation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania at the 41st Session of the UN General Assembly" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, October 1 (ATA) -- Comrade Reis Malile, minister of foreign affairs, head of the delegation of the PSR of Albania took the floor at the UN General Assembly, on September 29. He said among others:

The policy of the superpowers today is dominated by a total military, economic, ideological mobilization, reliance as never before on the force of arms and nuclear blackmail, for the achievement of their unchanging hegemonistic aims. The struggle for military superiority between the two super-powers, the United States and the Soviet Union, has given an unprecedented impulse to their arms race. They have created colossal stocks of weapons of the most varied types - nuclear, conventional, chemical and bacteriological. Having supremacy as their permanent objective, they are constantly in fevor to invent, produce and deploy qualitatively new weapons with ever greater power of extermination.

At present, the militarization of space is becoming the main direction of a new spiral of arming. The space programs of the "star wars" aim at turning outer space into a real arms base from which aggressors are preparing to attack the planet and the whole of mankind.

Further on the said that the intensive West and East propaganda intends to build an aura of mystification around the diplomacy of meetings, talks, proposals and counter-proposals between the two superpowers and to present them as the only way to save the world from nuclear catastrophe.

In the general debate which was held last year, precisely in this hall of the General Assembly of UNO, there was a great deal of talk, indeed in optimistic tones, about the summit meeting between the United States of America and the Soviet Union which was held in November last year. It is probable that at the Geneva meeting the two sides made concessions and drew mutual advantages, but it can be stated with certainty that it was nothing of benefit to peace. On the contrary, immediately after the so-called "spirit of Geneva", the world witnessed the stepping up of the American aggressiveness and provocations in the Gulf of Sidra to the point that, under the pretext of the struggle against terrorism, it went so far as to commit grave acts of aggression against Libya -- a sovereign state and member of the United Nations, an act which endangered peace in the Mediterranean and beyond it.

Now once again there is much ado about the expected summit meeting between the United States of America and the Soviet Union, and again their propaganda machinery is in operation to implant in the minds of others the idea that the fate of the world rests in the hands of those two powers.

The Albanian delegation adheres to the view that the acute issues preoccupying the peoples today, whether regional or on a world scale, cannot be left only in the hands of the superpowers that look after their own interests and disregard those of the other peoples and states. It must not be permitted that the international community and UNO should be reduced to the role of providing a decor for the scenarios which the superpowers prepare, or an audience which takes notes of the results of their secret diplomacy.

Plans for disarmament have been presented one after the other, with so many proposals and counter - proposals that even the specialists on these things are likely to mix up the dossiers. Each of the superpowers is well aware of the fate of proposals before it presents them, but something has to be done to placate public opinion.

Likewise, the new conceptions and theories differing from the old ones only in form, which are being elaborated, such as "neo-globalism" or "the global system of security", advocated by Washington and Moscow, are in essence platforms for the justification of local conflicts, nuclear blackmail and threats, and even direct armed intervention against sovereign peoples and countries.

Like the other peace-loving states, the PSR of Albania is opposed to the arms race and against the increase of the war budgets of imperialist powers. It is for real disarmament. Albania has been and remains a resolute opponent to the aggressive and expansionist policy of imperialism and social-imperialism. We can never equate world peace with the so-called "strategic balance". We can never consider simply the absence of nuclear conflict a situation of peace, at a time when the world has experienced and is experiencing permanent threats and uninterrupted wars and conflicts.

The European Continent remains one of the main zones of inter-imperialist confrontation. It is difficult to find any region in the world where there is a concentration of conventional and nuclear military arsenals as great as that of Europe.

The Europeans are seriously worried about the grave existing situation and the policy which aims to keep them hostage to the nuclear blackmail of the superpowers. The peoples and states of Europe cannot agree that they should be a prey to the ambitions and rivalries of the superpowers and see their states become a place for a nuclear attack. Therefore, it is necessary to strongly oppose any attempt to leave the solution of questions vital to Europe in the hands of the two superpowers, because any solution they might offer would first serve their interests. Comrade Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the CC of the Party of Labour of Albania and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the PSR of Albania, has pointed out that, "Albania is a European country, and as such it is vitally interested in what is occurring on this continent... The divisions and splits in Europe, the frequent tensions and confrontations between various countries of this continent have their source in their participation in the military blocs of the superpowers. Our view is that only resolute opposition to American imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism, the liquidation of military blocs, and the removal of atomic weapons and foreign troops can ensure peace in Europe".

Speaking of the situation in the Middle East, Comrade Reis Malile said that the fraternal Arab peoples are going through difficult times, clashing every day with the conspiracies which the enemies of their national freedom and independence hatch up. Israel, that permanent aggressor, which enjoys the support and protection of the USA, is continuing its expansionist and terrorist activity, its plunder of Arab territories and its genocide against the martyred Palestinian people.

The PSR of Albania has always strongly supported the just struggle of the Palestinian people for the restoration of their lawful rights, as well as the struggle of the other Arab peoples, whose unity is essential in order to oppose the imperialist-zionist aggression and the conspiratorial plans of the superpowers, in order to liberate the occupied Arab territories and to turn the Middle East into a zone of peace and prosperity.

The United States and the Soviet Union have transformed the Mediterranean into a militarized sea. The continuous presence of their war fleets in this basin is fraught with grave consequences for the freedom and independence of the Mediterranean peoples and countries. Within a short period of time following the last session of the UN General Assembly, very dangerous developments took place in this region. Several acts of aggression were carried out, which were further stepped up with the bombing of Tripoli and Benghazi by the American Air Force. These acts of aggression by the United States of America sow that it behaves in the Mediterranean with utter disregard for the rights of sovereign states and the elementary norms of international law. The Mediterranean belongs to the Mediterranean peoples, whose sincere desire and will is that the Mediterranean be turned into a sea of peace. As for the PSR of Albania, it has been and is opposed to the presence of the fleets of the superpowers in the Mediterranean. It does not and will not have foreign military and naval bases and will not provide any facilities at its ports for the ships of their fleets. This is a concrete contribution which Albania is making to the cause of peace in the Mediterranean.

The waves of the tension in the Mediterranean and the Middle East are felt in the Balkan peninsula where, besides the consequences of the tense international situation, from time to time negative regional elements inherited from the past and incited by imperialism and reaction come to the surface. The bitter history of the past up to this day teaches the peoples of the Balkans to avoid falling victims to the dangerous games of imperialist powers and to avoid and overcome such negative factors which create favourable terrain for the intensification of the interference of the superpowers in this region. The interests of the peoples of the Balkans dictate the need for resolute opposition to this interference.

The sincere desire of the government of the PSR of Albania is that relations of good neighbourliness among all the countries of the region should prevail. On its part, it will continue to work for the extension of bilateral exchanges, especially in the fields of trade, culture, science and technique, etc, convinced that these serve true and useful co-operation, friendship between peoples, and peace and security on the peninsula.

Afghanistan remains a grave hotbed of tension. The Soviet occupation troops must be withdrawn from that country and the freedom-loving Afghan people must be left free to decide on their own destiny in their homeland.

On more than one occasion the PSR of Albania has expressed its firm support for the struggle and efforts of the Korean people for the reunification of their homeland in conformity with the aspirations and desires of the Korean people, without outside interference.

In Central America the situation of an undeclared war waged by the United States of America against Nicaragua still continues. The American policy towards that country is an indication of the attitude of the United States towards peoples and states of Latin America that choose the course of free and independent development.

The situation in Africa, he continued, has become a subject of universal international concern. A number of international conferences under the auspices of UNO have been organized about the problems which are worrying the peoples and countries of that long-suffering continent, such as about the critical economic situation, about sanctions against the racist regime of South Africa and about Namibia.

South Africa, that bastion of colonialism and neo-colonialism on the continent, is not only operating the savage policy of apartheid, but is committing flagrant acts of agression against neighbouring countries such as those of Angola, Zimbabwe, Zambia, etc.

The Albanian Government and people, who are sincere friends of the people of Africa, will continue to the end their unreserved support for the just liberation struggle of the Namibian people, the Azanian people and the other African peoples to wipe out the ugly stain of racism and apartheid and to rid themselves of neo-colonialism exploitation and oppression.

Speaking on terrorism of which there is a lot of talk today, Comrade Reis Malile said that the Albanian delegation wants to emphasize that terrorism, whoever carries it out and whatever the pretext, is an ugly phenomenon. We resolutely condemn blind terrorism that causes innocent victims. We hold that, while condemning terrorism, those who have elevated it to state policy must be condemned, too. What about the American attack against Libya, the killing of women and children sleeping in the Palestinian camps by israel, the killing of defenceless people by the attacks of the Soviet air force in afghanistan and the organization and financing of Somoza gangs? Are these not terrorism? And what is more, organized terrorism elevated to state policy? Under the guise of the fight against terrorism, violation of the sovereign rights of peoples and disregrad for the norms of international law are "justified". Again under this guise, efforts are made to identify national liberation wars with terrorism and to corrupt them. Without doubt, there can be no terrorism more savage than that which the superpowers practise with aircraft, tanks, warships and whole armies. That kind of terrorism incites and cultivates all the other kinds of terrorism.

Therefore, we consider that if we are going to condemn terrorism, we must strongly condemn those who carry out aggressions, those who interfere in the internal affairs of other states and violate their sovereignty, those who have elevated terrorism to state policy.

At the end of his speech he said that the Albanian people is facing two important events: the 45th anniversary of the founding of the party of Labour of Albania, which, under the guidance of the great and unforgettable leader and teacher, Enver Hoxha, ensured the freedom of the homeland and the construction of socialism, and the 9th congress of the party.

The policy of the Albanian state, both in the internal and the international field, during these four decades, has secured for the Albanian people genuine freedom and independence, progress and well-being, an effective social equality which has placed the common working man on the pedestal of honour. Socialist Albania develops its economy uninterruptedly on the basis of self-reliance, with no debts or credits. The policy of the Albanian state defends the interests of our people, it responds to the interests of the struggle of the peoples for national freedom and independence and to those of genuine peace and security.

EGYPTIAN AMBASSADOR DEPARTS DUE TO TRANSFER

AU011856 Tirana ATA in English 1020 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Tirana, October 1 (ATA) -- On occasion of his transfer, the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Arab Republic of Egypt to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Sulayman Mutwalli Abu Sirri, left our country on September 30.

ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE REPORTS SUMMARIZED

AU010747 [Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian in its broadcasts between 1-30 September carries the following economic performance reports (time and date of braodcasts in parentheses):

Berat District overfulfilled its overall industrial production plan for the 8-month period by 10 million leks (1000 GMT 3 September), exceeded the production plan for the 1 January-10 September period by 14.5 million leks (1800 GMT 17 September), and prefulfilled the 9-month plan with an excess of 15 million leks worth of commodities (1330 GMT 27 September).

Durres District exceeded its 8-month general industrial plan by 10 million leks (1330 GMT 7 September); twenty-five collectives prefulfilled their respective 9-month plans (1330 GMT 27 September), and the district expects to exceed its total industrial production plan for the 9-month period by 12 million leks (1430 GMT 30 September).

Elbasan District reports having overfulfilled its 8-month industrial plan by "several million leks" (1800 GMT 10 September); meanwhile, the "Steel of the Party" Metallurgical Combine overfulfilled its 8 and 1/2-month plan by 21.7 million leks (1600 GMT 19 September), raising this later to 28 million leks (1330 GMT 26 September), and expecting to overfulfill the entire 9-month period by 32 million leks (1800 GMT 27 September).

Gjirokaster District exceeded its overall industrial plan for the 8-montdh period (1800 GMT 8 September), exceeded the 1 January-10 September plan by 1 percent (1330 GMT 15 September).

Gramsh District overfulfilled its industrial production plan for 8-month period by 1.9 million leks (0600 GMT 1 September), exceeded the 1 January-20 September plan by 9 percent, producing goods worth 2.1 million leks over the plan (1330 GMT 22 Septemer).

Kolonje District fulfilled its 8-month industrial production plan 10 days earlier (1330 GMT 2 September), exceeded the 1 January-15 September plan by 5.7 percent (1330 GMT 21 September), and expects to complete the 9-month period with an excess of 4.5 percent worth of goods over the plan (1330 GMT 26 September).

Korce District overfulfilled its 8-month plan by over 9 million leks (1330 GMT 11 September) and has exceeded its export plan to date by over 2 million leks (1600 GMT 22 September).

Kruje District exceeded its 8-month overall industrial plan by 5 million leks (1800 GMT 10 September), prefulfilled its 9-month plan by several days and expects to produce an additional 1.8 million leks over the plan (1800 GMT 24 September).

Kukes District overfulfilled its 8 1/2-month plan by 5 million leks (1330 GMT 19 September).

Lezhe District overfulfilled its general industrial plan to date by 5 million leks (1330 GMT 20 September) and has also prefulfilled its 9-month plan by 8 days (1800 GMT 24 September).

Librazhd District exceeded its 1 January-10 September plan by 3 million leks (1330 GMT 14 September) and has prefulfilled its 9-month plan (1330 GMT 22 September).

Mat District exceeded its 8-month industrial production plan by 14 percent (1000 GMT 11 September) and has prefulfilled its 9-month plan (1330 GMT 22 September).

Permet District, having prefulfilled its 8-month plan (1000 GMT 1 September) has also exceeded its plan to date by 4.1 million leks (1330 GMT 13 September).

Pogradec District overfulfilled its 8-month plan by 5 percent (1800 GMT 8 September), producing goods worth 4.5 million leks over the plan (1330 GMT 12 September), fulfilled its 1 January-10 September plan 106 percent and the export plan for the same period by 106.8 percent (1330 GMT 17 September); the district exceeded its production plan to date by 7 million leks (1330 GMT 21 September).

Puke District prefulfilled its 9-month production plan, producing goods worth 5 million leks over the plan (1430 GMT 30 September).

Sarande District overfulfilled its 8-month plan by 15 million leks. (0600 GMT 1 September).

Shkoder District fulfilled its 9-month export plan 15 days earlier and has also fulfilled its 9-month industrial plan (1800 GMT 24 September).

Skrapar District overfulfilled its 8-month industrial plan by 5.4 percent (1330 GMT 6 September) and prefulfilled its 9-month plan by 11 days. (0600 GMT 23 September).

Tropoje District exceeded its 8-month industrial plan by 13 percent (1800 GMT 5 September) and overfulfilled its 1 January-20 September plan by 12 million leks (1330 GMT 27 September).

Vlore District completed its 8-month industrial production plan 3 days early, producing goods worth 18 million leks over the plan (1330 GMT 2 September), overfulfilled the 1 January-10 September plan by 9 million leks (1800 GMT 17 September), and expects to overfulfill its 9-month plan by 12 million leks (1430 GMT 30 September).

MLADENOV GREETS U.S.-USSR MEETING AT UN

AU022002 Sofia BTA in English 1527 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Sofia, October 2 (BTA) -- "Bulgaria, together with all other peace-loving forces in the world, is looking forward to the Soviet-American summit," said Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov in his speech before the 41st Session of the U.N. General Assembly. "These contacts," said he, "could result in the reaching of key agreements that would have a long-term positive impact over all fields of international affairs."

Mr Petur Mladenov noted that the survival of mankind is a major problem in this complicated and contradictory world.

The only way in which mankind can securely enter the 21st century would be through the adoption of a policy of peaceful coexistence, cooperation and dialogue between all states, said the Bulgarian foreign minister. According to him no problem in international affairs can be resolved by sheer strength, neither can anyone's security be guaranteed in a similar manner.

The realities of the modern world require a new political thinking, a complete abandoning of the stereotypes that had and still are determining the policies of certain forces in the West, he said.

Noting the significance of the latest proposal of the socialist countries that the 41st session of the U.N. General Assembly examine the matter of the establishment of a comprehensive system of peace and international security, Mr Petur Mladenov said: "The task of our time points to the need for the U.N. to adopt a document that would outline the basic principles of such a system and would serve as the world community's guide to the provision of the necessary material, juridical, moral, psychological and other guarantees."

Further on the Bulgarian minister concentrated on the disarmament issue. He stressed the keen sense of state responsibility shown by the socialist countries, which in the course of only one year set forth a whole complex of well-founded initiatives for easing military confrontation. One of the most important, wide-scale, far-reaching and bold ones is the programme for a complete elimination of nuclear and other mass annihilation weapons by the year 2000, announced by Mr Mikhail Gorbachev on January 15, 1986, Mr Petur Mladenov stressed. Among the series of concrete and constructive proposals of the Soviet Union Mr Petur Mladenov stressed the importance of the establishment of "star peace" instead of "star wars" and the extension of the term of its unilateral moratorium till January 1, 1987.

The international situation remains complicated and strained, but our evaluation of it would not be correct if we see only the dark side of it. A wide-ranging international concensus has already been formed on the vitally important issues of war and peace, security and disarmament. The peoples have started to speak in the same language on these issues and no longer need an interpreter. The realization of the unity of the interests of the great majority of states in the world is becoming a dominating factor in the interntional field, Mr Petur Mladenov said.

Mr Petur Mladenov gave a high assessment to the struggle of the Nonaligned Movement and the efforts of the leaders of the "Delhi Six" for the preservation of peace on the planet.

An illustration of the victory of realism and the sense of responsibility is the success of the Stockholm conference, he stressed, adding that such results should also be expected of the forthcoming meeting in Vienna.

Stressing the importance which Bulgaria attaches to the settling of the conflicts in different parts of the world, Mr Petur Mladenov set forth Bulgaria's stands on the regional problems.

The Bulgarian foreign minister also noted the considerable possiblities of the initiatives of a regional nature in the consolidation of international security. Stressing that the positive experience gathered in this field in Europe, Mr Petur Mladenov expressed support for the proposal for including the Asian Pacific region in the efforts for establishing an all-embracing system of international security.

Close cooperation among the states is necessary in many other areas too, he continued, dwelling on one of them -- the struggle against terrorism. Bulgaria resolutely condemns the hijacking of planes, the taking of hostage, acts of violence and the arbitrary repressions justified by these, Minister Petur Mladenov stressed. In many cases the acts of terrorism are the outcome of nonetheless abominable phenomena such as occupation, annexation, foreign oppression and other forms of violence, he said, and stressed that terrorism can be eliminated both by means of a resolute struggle against its expressions as well as by doing away with its socio-political roots.

Stressing that Bulgaria sincerely supports the UNO and strives to raise its efficiency, Mr Petur Mladenov expressed alarm over the attempts of certain circles to impose methods and trends of work on the organization which are incompatible with its charter and to create difficulties which impede the normal work of the member states.

Dwelling on Bulgaria's relations with the other Balkan states, Mr Petur Mladenov stated that contacts there are generally developing well and steadily. At the same time however, some attempts are being made to undermine understanding and to create tensions on the peninsula, he said. "We are resisting all such tendencies and are consistently devoting efforts to the broadening of cooperation in different fields in which we have long-term common interests," said the Bulgarian foreign minister.

He stated that Bulgaria is continuing to work for the turning of the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons. This country is supporting the proposal to have all Balkan states sign bilateral agreements that would include a code of good-neighbor relations. Bulgaria has proposed to all Balkan states to elaborate and adopt an ecological protection treaty for the Balkan peninsula and to come out with an address on this matter to all states of Europe, noted Mr Petur Mladenov.

"We are trying to maintain political dialogue and equal and mutually beneficial interaction with all who are willing to accept our partnership," noted the Bulgarian foreign minister.

MORE ON ZHIVKOV MEETING WITH DOS SANTOS

AU012137 Sofia BTA in English 2031 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Sofia, October 1 (BTA) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, met today with Mr Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the M.P.L.A. Workers Party and president of Angola.

Mr Todor Zhivkov briefed the guest on Bulgaria's foreign political activities, and he laid emphasis on her peace-loving initiatives aimed at turning the Balkans into a nuclear- and chemical-weapon-free zone. He reaffirmed the invariable solidarity of the Bulgarian people with the people of Angola.

Mr Jose Eduardo dos Santos told about the translation into reality of the decisions of the Second Congress of the M.P.L.A. Workers Party, as well as about the struggle of the Angolan people against the aggressive moves of the South African racists and the counterrevolutioary gangs backed by them. He thanked for the fraternal aid which the Bulgarian people has rendered and still renders to the Angolan people and stressed the importance of the Bulgarian experience applicable to building the new life in Angola.

Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Jose Eduardo dos Santos fully supported the peace-loving foreign policy of the Soviet Union and of the other socialist community countries seeking the establishment of an all-embracing system of international security and the elimination of all mass destruction weapons by the end of the century.

The two leaders voiced concern over the mounting tensions in certain parts of the world and paid particular attention to the situation in the south of Africa, which becomes ever more explosive. They condemned the aggressive line of the racist regime in South Africa, encouraged by the U.S. and other imperialist states and seeking to destabilize the neighbouring independent and sovereign countries, to continue the illegal occupation of Namibia and to step up the terror and repressions against the indigenous African population.

During the talk, Bulgaria and Angola reiterated their solidarity with the South-West Africa People's Organisation (S.W.A.P.O.) as the sole authentic representative of the Namibian people and with the African National Congress of South Africa (A.N.C.) as the major revolutionary force in the struggle against apartheid in South Africa, as well as with the front-line states.

Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Jose Eduardo dos Santos expressed satisfaction with the upgrade development of fraternal relations and all-round cooperation between the BCP and the M.P.L.A. Workers Party, between Bulgaria and Angola, and they reaffirmed the two parties' and states' preparedness for their further promotion on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

EMIL KHRISTOV RECEIVES CUBAN ECONOMIC OFFICIAL

AU022109 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Comrade Emil Khristov has received Ernesto Melendez, minister president of the state Committee for Economic Cooperation of Cuba. Information was exchanged on questions relating to the further acceleration of the two countries' socioeconomic development and the deepening of the comprehensive cooperation in the construction of socialism.

LUKANOV, KHRISTOV RECEIVE PPR TRADE MINISTER

LD022050 Warsaw PAP in English 1728 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Sofia, Oct. 2 -- Polish Minister of Foreign Trade Andrzej Wojcik, currently on a visit to Bulgaria, was received by Andrey Lukanov, alternate member of the BCP CC Political Bureau and Bulgarian vice premier. They discussed the present state and prospects of the further development of Polish-Bulgarian economic and trade relations.

Wojcik also met his Bulgarian counterpart Khristo Khristov with whom he examined possibilities of increasing the trade turnover this and next year.

During his stay in Bulgaria Wojcik visited the 42nd international technological fair in Plovdiv.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES BUDAPEST PARTY DELEGATION

AU261946 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, has received Karoly Grosz, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Budapest MSZMP committee, and Zoltan Szepvolgyi, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and mayor of the Hungarian capital, who are visiting our country on the occasion of the "Budapest Days in Sofia."

Comrade Todor Zhivkov briefed the guests on the tasks which the BCP is coping with in implementing the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress. Questions of cooperation between the two fraternal parties and between the capitals of the two countries were discussed.

ITALIAN MINISTER GASPARI RECEIVED BY TANCHEV

AU011945 Sofai BTA in English 1824 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Sofia, October 1 (BTA) -- Today Mr Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party (B.Z.N.S.) and first vice president of the State Council, received Mr Remo Gaspari, prominent functionary of the Italian Christian Democratic Party and minister of public administration, who is here for the Ninth International Congress on the Training of Senior Civil Servants.

It was stressed that the Bulgarian Agrarian Party and the Christian Democratic Party will work together for the expansion of business and techno-scientific cooperation between Bulgaria and Italy.

Emphasis was laid on the great significance of the unilateral Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests and of the other peace initiatives advanced by the U.S.S.R., which open up a historic opportunity for progress on disarmament and for the assertion of the detente policy. It was indicated that the two parties regard with satisfaction the forthcoming preliminary Soviet-American summit, which raises hope for an improvement of the international situation.

By Karamanev

AU022030 Sofia BTA in English 1819 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Sofia, October 2 (BTA) -- Today Mr Georgi Karamanev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and Chairman of the Social Council, received Italy's Minister of Public Administration Mr Remo Gaspari, leader of the Italian delegation taking part in the ninth international congress on the training of senior civil servants.

The two sides discussed the economic cooperation between the two countries and the training of senior civil servants.

BELGIAN TRADE SECRETARY RECEIVED BY KHRISTOV

AU012026 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Trade Minister Khristo Khristov has met and held talks in Plovdiv with Etienne Knoops, the Belgian secretary of state for foreign trade. Mr Knoops summarized the main topics of the talks in a statement to our representative.

[Begin Knoops recording in French, fading into Bulgarian translation] There are various fields of cooperation that we can utilize more fully. They are leading trends in the Bulgarian economy, such as chemistry, power engineering, and electronics, as well as the food and tobacco industry. There are also real opportunities for production sharing and exchange of technologies. We want to develop the cooperation between the small and medium-sized enterprises of our countries. [end recording]

By Markov

AU022031 Sofia BTA in English 1818 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Sofia, October 2 (BTA) -- Today Mr Stoyan Markov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Mr Etienne Knoops, secretary of state of foreign trade of Belgium.

The two sides discussed the possibilities for broadening trade and economic relations between the two countries.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION COMMISSION MEETS

AU261945 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] A session of the Environmental Protection Commission of the National Assembly was held in Sofia today. The draft plan for the Ninth 5-Year Plan period was discussed. It must create conditions for the implementation of the decisions adopted by the 13th BCP Congress in connection with the preservation of forests, the protection of clean air and soil. A decision was adopted on this subject.

The deputies who took the floor at the session expressed opinions and recommendations which will be submitted to the State Planning Commissions and to the Committee on Environmental Protection, in order to be taken into consideration during the final compilation of the 5-Year plan draft project.

BRIEFS

NEW TRUCK PRODUCED -- Sofia, September 18 (BTA) -- The Moto-Hoister DTC 1565 answers completely to the definition "mini". Together with the hoisting device its longitude is exactly 3590 mm and its height is 2330 mm. It is capable of turning around at a maximum radius of 2150 mm. It has a diesel engine of Bulgarian make. Its hoisting capacity is 1,000 kg, which may be lifted at a height of 3750 mm. Its maximum speed is 12 km per hour. According to the experts these qualities of the motor truck rank it first in Europe in its class. The new type of motor truck has been developed at the Central Research Institute for Electric and Motor Trucks "Balkanarprogress". The machine is designed for loading of various loose goods and other materials in freight cars, lorries and transport belts. It finds wide application in agriculture, construction and industry. It has yet another advantage -- it may work upon soft and sodden soils. Its serial production is expected to start by the end of the year in one of "Balkankar's" sections. [Excerpt] [Sofia BTA in English 0827 GMT 18 Sep 86 AU]

SOFIA ADMINISTRATIVE TRAINING CONGRESS -- The Ninth International Congress on Training Higher Administrative Cadres has begun in Sofia. The congress was opened by Georgi Nachev, chairman of the Committee for Labor and Social Work. A greetings message in the name of the Bulgarian Government was delivered by Comrade Stoyan Markov. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 30 Sep 86 AU]

FOREIGN MINISTER CHNOUPEK ADDRESSES UNGA

LD012059 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1830 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] We now bring you a summary of the speech by CSSR Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek in today's general debate at the UN General Assembly.

Bohuslav Chnoupek began by stating that since its anniversary last year the United Nations has passed through a further complicated stage in its work. Progress has not been achieved in tackling the cardinal issues of consolidating international security in the nuclear weapons sphere, nor in stopping the arms race. No fundamental change for the better has yet occurred in tense international relations. The reasons for the whole world's concern therefore still have not ceased to exist. The world community has nevertheless witnessed some encouraging events that have become a source of hope for a thaw in the international atmosphere. Political dialogue has been resumed. The much anticipated and much needed Geneva summit has taken place. The declaration and repeated extension of the Soviet moratorium has made a powerful impression. The first phase of the Stockholm conference has been achieved successfully. The Vienna agreements on the safe use of nuclear energy have been signed, and substantial progress has been made on the issue of banning chemical weapons. New and fresh signs of a solution to regional problems have appeared, and ways are being sought to increase security in Asia and the Pacific region. In addition, definite opportunities are being outlined for consolidating international cooperation in economic and humanitarian issues. Significant results have also been achieved at the nonaligned summit in Harare.

Bohuslav Chnoupek went on to state that the influence of all these positive factors has created a solid political platform for the further realization of the policy of detente. The whole world welcomed the announcement that Mikhail Gorbachev's proposal to hold a meeting in Iceland was accepted by President Reagan. This agreement was reached thanks to realism and to a constructive approach on both sides. This meeting will undoubtedly become an important opportunity to review the current international situation. If the meeting were to set out a course for tackling topical problems -- particularly as far as certain nuclear weapons issues are concerned -- it would undoubtedly become a stimulus for the further development of the policy of peaceful coexistence and broad international cooperation.

The announcement of the forthcoming meeting is also fully in keeping with the constructive atmosphere of the UN General Assembly session, Bohuslav Chnoupek continued. The world is now facing a fateful choice. Czechoslovakia holds an unfaltering position: Regardless of the differences in social systems and political views, the will must prevail to avert confrontation, and to reduce international tension. This means rejecting war in favor of such a policy, because the next war would be the end of every policy. We must not allow the future to be mapped out by military technology, we must channel our different and often contradictory interests in such a way that individuals and whole nations are able to live in peace, free of apprehensions about the future. A decisive contribution to this end can be m by setting up a comprehensive system of international peace and security -- the kind of system that would encompass the military, political, economic, and humanitarian spheres, and would make it essential to adopt material, political, legal, moral, and psychological guarantees that rule out the use of force.

The essence of the joint proposal of the socialist countries put forward to this UN General Assembly (?is based on this).

Everybody speaks today about peace. The ideas on peace are however diametrically different. It can be considered by some as tantamount to the absence or nonuse of weapons. Others claim that war is averted by relying on nuclear weapons, and from this they claim the right to eradicate unilaterally the existing treaties on arms limitation. The doctrine of neoglobalism continues to bank on military force, aggression, economic blackmail and a domineering approach to other countries and nations.

Minister Chnoupek went on to say that deterrence, intimidation and threats of reprisals could be, as Czechoslovakia believes, replaced by firm guarantees of trust. Peaceful coexistence can and must become the highest universal principle of interstate relations. security ought to be understood as a common and indivisible asset. Czechoslovakia sees such a set of fundamental existential norms as reliable ways out from the most complicated problems of our times. The 27th CPSU Congress defined them in this way with historical foresight. The 17th CPCZ Congress also identified itself with them.

Czechoslovakia joined fully in the general appeal of this year's International Peace Year and made a concrete contribution to its implementation.

Minister Chnoupek went on to say that it is primarily the limitation of feverish arms build-up that could improve the political climate and reinforce mutual security. It is necessary to halt the threatening and intractable nuclear and conventional arms stockpiling in the world. While there is still time the space arms race must be prevented. Nuclear arsenals have reached such absurd proportions that they no longer serve their purpose. Their further augmentation brings nearer the moment when strategic parity would also cease to be a factor of military-political deterrence.

The attitude of some Western countries to arms limitation constantly indicates an obvious effort to slow things down. This can be seen in the Vienna talks, where for 13 years in 40 rounds of talks, nothing has been achieved in spite of 26 proposals by the socialist countries, for those who prefer military force will use (?any pretext) to block progress. Take the continuously submitted and blown-up issue of on-site verification as manifested in Stockholm. Socialist states themselves could not consent, after all, to disarmament treaties without strict and equal verification measures.

Czechoslovakia is convinced that the program of 15 January, proposed by Mikhail Gorbachev, offers a way toward settling the entire complex of the nuclear disarmament issue: strategic armament, medium-range missiles in Europe, and also operational-tactical means. Czechoslovakia considers it the best worked out and most concrete platform for progress that has ever been put forward. It takes into consideration the justified interests of security of all states, nuclear and non-nuclear. It provides a real historical chance to remove the threat of nuclear destruction. It makes it possible for human civilization to mark a safe and peaceful beginning of the third millenium. Czechoslovakia fully supports it, Minister Chnoupek said.

This program at the same time represents a central orientation point also for the activity of the UN Organization. The continuing nuclear tests are synonymous with the arms race. The Soviet Union's decision to extend after more than 400 days the unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions until the end of the year is evidence of the highest possible responsibility. This step, which from the viewpoint of its own security, is an uneasy one, is gaining appreciation in the world. It is a call worth following.

Czechoslovakia values highly the activity that is being developed in this important issue by the Group of Six of the four continents and the entire nonaligned movement. It would like their appeal to be heard yet again by the U.S. side. It would exclude confrontation, which is brought about by these tests. At the same time it would open the path for further significant measures toward averting nuclear war in accordance with the agreement from the Soviet-U.S. summit in Geneva.

Czechoslovakia welcomes the readiness of the Soviet Union to sign an agreement on a comprehensive ban on nuclear weapons testing at any time and in any place. It also shares the position that a ban on space weapons is a basic prerequisite for the radical limitation of strategic nuclear systems. It supports unanimously the working out and adoption of a realistic program of joint practical actions for the peaceful use of space. Only in this way can the peoples join forces for the salvation of their planet and its atmosphere and biosphere. The strengthening of universal security and the growth of trust depends on the reliability of peaceful use of the atom, Bohuslav Chnoupek continued. Czechoslovakia therefore is in favor of creating an international system for the safe development of the nuclear power industry as a universal obligation of each state on an individual and a joint basis. It has its own valuable experience. The Czechoslovak-Austrian agreement of 1982 -- the first of its kind -- on the amendment of issues concerning nuclear installations serves as a unique document. It served its purpose well after the Chernobyl events. It represents convincing evidence of the possibility of solving the issues of nuclear safety within the framework of the International Atomic Energy Agency, regardless of the social system of the state involved.

Czechoslovakia is in favor of setting up nuclear-free areas and peace zones in various parts of the world. It is prepared to become a part of a nuclear-free zone in central Europe. At the same time it voices its support for the worldwide elimination of chemical weapons and equipment for their production. In the spirit of joint proposals with the GDR it is preepared to continue to aid efforts aimed at their universal ban also by creating chemical weapons-free zone in central Europe. It expresses regret over delays, which were encountered by the convocation of the conference on disarmament and development. It promotes the talks on these closely linked issues of the present world during the coming year. Czechoslovakia ascribes great importance to the Geneva Conference on disarmament. It considers it to be an especially necessary forum, where even partial accords can acquire the shape of multilateral agreements. It is in favor of increasing its productivity.

In today's general debate at the UN General Assembly Bohuslav Chnoupek went on to state that the crucial arena of the struggle for peace to prevail throughout the world is still the European continent, for it was in Europe that the two most powerful military and political alliances which possess the most destructive types of weapons came into confrontation. At the same time, it was in Europe that the policy of detente developed, based on a common understanding of the known facts. Despite all the obstacles to this policy, it has demonstrated its firm foundations. It has also shown its vitality in the conclusions of the first stage of the Stockholm conference. The document adopted at that conference is an agreement of exceptional significance in the process of building up a system of collective security in Europe. It represents the greatest success so far on the path to alleviating tension and to improving the European political climate since the adoption of the Helsinki Final Act. Its relevant provisions are being developed, and they are also creating firm prerequisites for productive results in other spheres of negotiation about military detente and disarmament.

The difficult work carried out in Stockholm, which called for maximum political will, thus became a victory for common sense, political realism and for the awareness of our responsibility for the future destiny of Europe.

It is important, Bohuslav Chnoupek continued, that all the participant states played their part in working out the decisions that were adopted. This fact is an encouraging boost for the successful continuation of the European process.

The times in which we live call for more than this, however. Military activity and the dispatch of troops to Europe must be further curtailed. We must undertake firm commitments backed up by material measures to renounce the use of military force and to maintain peaceful relations. Military thinking and doctrines must be based only on defensive principles. This is what the Warsaw Pact states proposed in their appeal to the NATO states and to all European countries at this year's June session of the Political Consultative Committee in Budapest. This is a program of deep cuts of half a million troops on each side, including their equipment and operational-tactical nuclear weapons with a maximum range of 1,000 kilometers.

It is a program with effective and joint monitoring. Czechoslovakia is prepared to discuss such measures. In Budapest the socialist states came out quite clearly in favor of tackling the exceptionally important issues of the Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe. If this issue is resolved, the Soviet operational-tactical missile systems will also be removed from the territories of Czechoslovakia and the GDR.

Minister Chnoupek further stated that as far as the Vienna follow-up meeting to review the experience gained in Belgrade and Madrid is concerned, this ought to be a constructive forum. In view of the more favorable atmosphere in the world, this really could mark the beginning of a new stage in the policy of detente, and become a genuinely new milestone along the Helsinki path, providing a mandate for starting a second disarmament stage of the Stockholm conference.

Czechoslovakia wishes to make an active contribution to all aspects of the European process. It intends to pay particular attention to the development of cooperation in the trade and economic spheres. Further progress must also be achieved in the fields of culture, education, contacts, information, and humanitarian issues. Of course, this must take place without vetoes and obstructionism, as was the case this year in Berne.

When we speak about this subject, we always have in mind specific and real human rights in the broadest and richest sense of the term, continued Minister Chnoupek. It is not enough merely to proclaim human rights and give lessons about them to other countries. What is needed is something completely different: It is fruitful cooperation which completely and totally guarantees the right of people to life in peace, and which ensures for them lasting civic, intellectual, cultural, and social guarantees.

Czechoslovakia considers the peaceful settlement of international disagreements and conflicts as a necessary condition for achieving general security. Unfortunately, in these hotbeds of tension, this year too we cannot speak about a reduction of fever -- the contrary is nearer to the truth. A lasting and just peace in the Middle East cannot be guaranteed either by the arrogance of Tel Aviv or by the attempts at partial solutions. The Palestinian right to self-determination, including the creation of their own state, must be entirely recognized.

Czhechoslovakia continues to favor the convening of an international conference with the participation of all involved parties, including the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. Czechoslovakia regards the USSR's proposal to create a preparatory committee for the permament members of the Security Council as an important spur to organizing such a conference.

From the very onset Czechoslovakia has been in favor of a speedy cessation of the war between Iran and Iraq via peace negotiations. It favors changing the Mediterranean zone into an area of lasting peace and cooperation from which the fleets of the United States and the USSR ought to withdraw. It condemns the gross acts of state terrorism against Libya. It favors the convening of an international conference about Cyprus under UN auspices. This conference would peacefully achieve the independence, sovereignty, unity, and territory integrity of that nonaligned country.

Minister Chnoupek went on to say that Czechoslovakia stands by the just effort of the Nicaraguan Government to reinforce its independence and defense. It supports its steps toward reducing tension in Central America. It thinks highly of the work of the Contadora Group in the interest of a peaceful settlement of the whole situation.

Czechoslovakia, a country which gained its independence after a hard struggle, cannot ignore the brutal repression by racists against the people of Namibia and their worsening gross colonial exploitation. It also must unanimously condemn the shameful policy of apartheid. It is said that some UN member countries, and even Security Council members, continue to act in a way that clashes with the decision of this organization. They verbally condemn the RSA regime but they forget the main thing: to support the adoption of important and effective sanctions. Consequently, in effect they support Pretoria. Deliberately or not they are becoming responsible for denial of natural rights to the people of Namibia, even after such demonstrations of the will of the overwhelming majority of the world community as could be heard at this year's conference in Paris and Vienna, during the recent nonaligned summit in Harare.

Czechoslovakia is sincerely interested in lasting peace and safety in Asia. It welcomes every step in that direction. It sees it primarily in the highly important and widely worked out concept of security, cooperation, trust and arms reduction in the Asian-Pacific area put forward by the USSR on 28 July in Vladivostok.

An agreement on the withdrawal of all Vietnamese units from Cambodia until 1990 is considered to be such a step, too. And in this way also are considered the constructive initiatives of the DPRK for easing military confrontation and the creation of a nuclear-free zone on the Korean peninsula, and the peaceful unification of that country on a democratic basis without foreign interference. The proposals and the constructive efforts of the Afghan Government for the political settlement of the situation in Afghanistan are viewed similarly. A basic prerequisite of this is the halting of subsversive, bandit actions against that country, which are inspired and which are receiving all kinds of support from abroad.

Czechoslovakia values the role which is played in the struggle for peace and progress and for the true independence by the nonaligned movement, Bohuslav Chnoupek continued. Through its principled stance and through the important initiatives of this movement it inevitably contributes to the elimination of the danger of nuclear war and to the solution of acute problems of the present-day world. The recent summit of the Nonaligned Movement reaffirmed this. All-embracing security and reliable peace are unthinkable without a basic improvement in international economic relations through their just and democratic reconstruction and through the resolving of social issues of development. The arguments and conflicts often stem from the very ignorance of them. Today, it is impossible to ensure even in the economy one's own long-term security and prosperity on someone else's account. This is what was done by the former colonial system. And this is the way that the present crusaders of neoglobalism would like to carry on. They, too, are abusing the deformed and fundamentally unjust structure of the international division of labor.

For this reason they cultivated and put into use the indebtedness syndrome. Through the multinational bank and sometimes even through threats, they claim the right to make decisions about the fate of the developing countries. This has also been very clearly demonstrated by this year's special session of the General Assembly on the critical economic situation in Africa.

In his speech Bohuslav Chnoupek went on to say that Czechoslovakia is against turning indebtedness into a law of a new international mechanism for exploitation. He assured the UN General Assembly that Czechoslovakia, which is guided by its adherence to the aims and principles of the UN Organization, will be tireless in its efforts aimed at increasing its efficiency, at overcoming the obstacles on its path so that its huge potential will not wither through the hindrance of financial and procedural problems, which after all stem from efforts that are altogether negative. Indeed, it would be therefore worthwhile to consider an idea about the implementation of special talks on a whole range of these burning issues concerning its activity. The entire capability of this world organization -- this only and unique universal forum to which there is no alternative -- must be used in full in the interest of strengthening new political thinking, cooperation, and peaceful coexistence.

Foreign minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, in conclusion of his speech in today's general debate of the UN General Assembly, emphasized that Czechoslovakia puts the issues of war and peace, as they are set out in the program statement of the Czechoslovak Government, at the top of its foreign policy effort aware that peace is the highest vital priority for it.

PRC NPC VICE CHAIRMAN TO PAY OFFICIAL VISIT

AU021652 Paris AFP in English 1619 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Prague, Oct 2 (AFP) -- A delegation from China's National People's Congress (NPC) is to pay an official visit to Czechoslovakia from October 6 to 13, an informed source said here Thursday.

The delegation, headed by NPC Vice-Chairman Liao Hansheng, will be the guest of Alois Indra, leader of Czechoslovakia's Federal Assembly, they added.

The last visit here of a high level Chinese parliamentary delegation was in December 1956.

LEADERS GREET PRC COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU022127 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 1 Oct 86 p 1

[Report: "Cordial Congratulations; Telegrams on PRC's National Holiday"]

[Text] Prague -- CSSR President Gustav Husak and CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal sent Li Xiannian, PRC president, and Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council, the following congratulatory telegram on the PRC's national holiday:

Esteemed comrades, on behalf of the CSSR Government and people and in our own name we send you, the government, and all Chinese people cordial greetings and congratulations on their national holiday, the 37th anniversary of the PRC's establishment.

The victory of the popular revolution opened a new path of social development for Chinese working people. We in the CSSR are attentively following the course of building socialism in China and we feel sincere respect for the results that are being achieved by the Chinese people in building their fatherland.

We state with gratification that the friendship and cooperation between our peoples and states are in many respects developing and deepening on the basis of the principles of equal rights and mutual advantage. We trust that this development will successfully continue, both in the interests of the CSSR and PRC and in the interests of socialism and peace in the world.

We wish you, esteemed comrades, and all Chinese people may further successes in the peaceful socialist construction of the country.

Alois Indra, chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, sent Peng Zhen, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, a congratulatory telegram on the PRC's national holiday.

On the same occasion Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, congratulated Wu Xueqian, member of the State Council and PRC minister of foreign affairs.

The CSSR National Front Central Committee sent cordial greetings to the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference on the PRC's national holiday.

The Central Trade Union Council sent a congratulatory telegram on the PRC's national holiday to the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

COOPERATION WITH PRC SHOWS 'PROMISING DEVELOPMENT'

AU021321 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 1 Oct 86 p 7

[Martin Krno article: "The PRC Was Proclaimed 37 Years Ago; an Event of Worldwide Significance"]

[Text] The PRC is celebrating its national holiday today; 37 years ago, the people of this enormous country put an end, once and for all, to the semi-colonial and semi-feudal status of their fatherland. China has really become an independent state. In the fifties the CPC leadership repeatedly stressed that the international conditions which were inevitable for the victory of the concluding phase of the national and democratic revolution in China had been established by the Soviet Union, whose army had crushed the Guangdong grouping of militarist Japan in Manchuria. That northeastern part of the country then became the main base of revolutionary forces in the civil war unleashed in 1946 by the hireling Guomindong bourgeoisie. In September 1948 the Chinese People's Liberation Army started the decisive counter-offensive, which essentially broke the Chiang Kai-shek troops in the course of a single year. On 1 October 1949 the Chinese patriots proclaimed the PRC.

The victory of the Chinese popular revolution undoubtedly belongs among the most significant events of mankind's postwar history. The Soviet Union was the first to recognize the PRC. It was the USSR and other socialist countries that contributed toward averting a direct imperialist aggression against the People's China during the Korean war of 1950-53. Their unambigous support forced Washington in autumn 1958 to give up its plans to make use of nuclear arms during the crisis in the Taiwan Strait. During the difficult revolutionary period, when the Western powers declared a political and economic blockade against the PRC, the socialist states were granting that fraternal country all-round assistance. Czechoslovakia alone participated in the construction of a hundred industrial enterprises.

During the first period of its existence, the People's China achieved significant successes. This was also affirmed by the 8th CPC Congress which was held 30 years ago in Beijing. The first nationwide deliberations of the Chinese communists after the victorious revolution consolidated and developed the consistent socialist line of the country's foreign policy.

Deplorably, through the fault of "political mistakes and subjective deviations," as is stated in several recent CPC documents, the country's economic development was substantially slowed down at the time of the "Great Leap Forward" in the years 1958-60 and later, particularly during the so-called Cultural Revolution (1966-76), and international relations with the other socialist countries were broken off. Both the current Chinese press and also top PRC representatives speak of the "Cultural Revolution" as a decade of chaos, as the most difficult period in China's postwar history.

During the last few years the PRC again returned to the rhythm of 5-year plans of national economy development. The main tasks of the Sixth 5-Year Plan (1981-85) have been accomplished; the average annual increment in the industrial and agricultural production amounted to 11 percent. Naturally, in the current struggle to modernize its economy, China is encountering many problems, such as price increases; unemployment, which now amounts to 1.5 percent of the working population, and so forth. A lot is expected from the 13th CPC Congress, convened for next October (1987), which is to culminate the process of the party's consolidation and to enhance its militancy and authority.

Recently we have witnessed a promising development in China's economic cooperation with the other socialist countries. This was also documented by the recent visit of Rudolf Rohlicek, CSSR's first deputy premier, in Beijing. The Soviet Union has repeatedly stressed that there is no objective reason that would prevent an improvement in Soviet-Chinese contacts. The 27th CPSU Congress and the latest speech of Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, in Vladivostok affirmed the USSR's willingness to completely normalize relations with the PRC: "I want to stress that the Soviet Union is prepared to discuss with China in the most serious way measures for reopening good-neighborly relations, at any time and on any level. I hope that the borders that separate us (I would like to say that link us) will become the borders of peace and friendship in the near future." More than 3 decades ago, past events proved that cooperation between the USSR and PRC was advantageous not only for the peoples of the two countries, but also for strengthening peace and socialism throughout the world.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER RECEIVES PRC DELEGATION

LD022043 Prague CTK in English 1723 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Prague Oct 2 (CTK) -- A delegation of the Chinese Ministry of Geology and Minerals, led by Deputy Minister Xia Guozhi, was received here today by Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister and Chairman of the Czechoslovak part of the Czechoslovakia-China Mixed Commission for Economic, Trade and Scientific-Technological Cooperation Bohumil Urban.

They discussed the present results of scientific-technological cooperation in the sphere of geology and the possibilities of further development of relations in this sphere.

SYRIAN VICE PRESIDENT MEETS SLOVAK OFFICIALS

JN011647 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Prague -- Dr Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqa, vice president and deputy chairman of the Progressive National Front, and his delegation met yesterday with the chairman and deputy chairman of the Slovak National Council. Talks dealt with issues of interest to the Syrian and Czechoslovak sides as well as bilateral relations of friendship and cooperation.

The vice president arrived in Bratislava, the capital of Slovakia, yesterday. He was received by the Slovak National Front deputy chairman and other leaders. The Slovak National Front deputy chairman hosted an official banquet in honor of Dr Mashariqa and his delegation during which speeches were exchanged stressing the depth of friendship between the two countries and their stand in the same anti-imperialist trench.

Alois Indra

LD021708 Prague CTK in English 1551 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Prague Oct 2 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium Member and Federal Assembly Chairman Alois Indra received today the visiting delegation of the Syrian National Progressive Front.

The delegation is headed by deputy chairman of the front's central leadership and Syrian Vice-President Zuhayr Mashariqa.

In a cordial and friendly discussion they appreciated Czechoslovak-Syrian parliamentary contacts and their contribution to the constant promotion of traditional good relations and cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Syria. Bilateral interest was expressed in further promoting this cooperation in all spheres.

The Czechoslovak and Syrian officials appreciated the Soviet peace initiatives and confirmed the two countries' resolve to continue their effort to avert a nuclear catastrophe and strengthen peace and international security in the world.

They stressed the urgent need for a just solution to the dangerous situation in the Middle East on the basis of Israel's withdrawal from occupied Arab territories and implementation of the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to self-determination in harmony with relevant United Nations resolutions.

HUSAK, STROUGAL SEND CABLE TO INDIAN LEADERS

LD022014 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1700 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the republic, and Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, have sent a telegram to President Giani Zail Singh of the Republic of India and to Rajiv Gandhi, the Indian prime minister, in connection with the assassination attempt on their lives. In the telegram, they expressed their indignation at this despicable act which is being seen as the latest attempt by hostile forces to destabilise India and to break its unity.

MITTAG PRAISES REAGAN-GORBACHEV MEETING

LD021454 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1208 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Berlin, 2 Oct (ADN) -- Guenter Mittag, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, has welcomed the forthcoming meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan in Reykjavik. At an awards ceremony to mark national day in Berlin on Tuesday, Mittag said: "We do not merely talk about peace, but we are doing a lot for it in that we are strengthening the GDR and working resolutely and steadfastly on an international level with a policy of business-like dialogue and cooperation for an improvement in the international situation and for a return to a process of detente. We will continue to advance along this path and expand on what has been achieved because we want a world without war. We therefore welcome the agreement on an extraordinary summit meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan in Reykjavik."

SED CC DELEGATION MEETS UK LABOR PARTY OFFICIALS

LD030834 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1927 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Blackpool, 2 Oct (ADN) -- SED Central Committee member Prof Manfred Banaschak has met leading representatives of the British Labor Party in Blackpool. He is heading a Central Committee delegation to the Labor Party's 85th annual conference at that party's invitation.

Manfred Banaschak has had meetings with foreign affairs spokesman Denis Healey, defense spokesman Denzil Davies, leader of the miners' union NUM, Arthur Scargill, and other personalities. They particularly discussed questions regarding the two parties' foreign and security policies and their deepening political dialogue and relations in view of the common fundamental interest in preserving peace. It became clear that despite all philosophical differences and differences in social strategy, a high degree of agreement had emerged in the fundamental questions of securing peace.

The partners in the talks stressed that the international situation urgently calls for an end to the arms race on earth and preventing its expansion to space. A broad coalition of all forces of reason and realism must avert the nuclear inferno danger in order to secure peace and mankind's existence.

The Labor Party representatives welcomed the comprehensive disarmament proposals submitted by the USSR and its allies. The opportunity offered must not be thoughtlessly wasted. Manfred Banaschak stressed the significance of the nuclear test ban in this connection as the key that opened the door to disarmament.

Both sides affirmed their interest in further expanding SED-Labor Party relations and discussed joint steps to this end.

TISCH HOLDS TALKS WITH FRG TRADE UNIONISTS

LD030847 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2004 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Berlin, 2 Oct (ADN) -- FDGB National Executive Chairman Harry Tisch received a delegation of the DGB [FRG trade union federation] national women's committee led by Irmgard Blaettel, DGB Management Committee member, in Berlin on Thursday.

The exchange of views centered on the trade unions' contribution to preserving peace. Topical questions connected with the representation of trade union interests in the different social orders were discussed.

Both sides agreed that resolute support and cooperation for peace, averting a nuclear war on earth, and preventing the militarization of space are the trade unions' most important contemporary tasks. For that reason they agreed with the proposals for eliminating all nuclear weapons by the end of the millenium and gradually reducing conventional arms, and regarded a nuclear test ban as an effective step toward increased security.

They expressed the hope in this connection that the meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan in Reykjavik might lead to a general improvement in the international situation and effective progress in the nuclear disarmament field.

Harry Tisch spoke of the results of the 11th World Trade Union. He outlined the ways in which the GDB's working people are contributing daily through diverse initiatives and outstanding performances to socialism's all-round strengthening. Women and mothers distinguished themselves in this.

Irmgard Blaetell reported on women trade unionists' increasing committment to actions aimed at securing peace, against social cuts, and defending workers' and trade union rights. She spoke on the DGB's work to implement equal status for men and women at the workplace and in social life in the FRG.

Irmgard Blaetell expressed thanks for the opportunities offered to get to know the GDR people's living conditions. She expressed recognition for the measures to promote and support women.

Taking part in the talk, which took place in a frank atmosphere, were DGB Women's Committee members Elfriede Hoffmann, Monika Novak-Tietze, Christiane Bretz, and Helga Toelle. Present from the FDGB side was Christina Emmrich, member of the Presidium and secretary of the FDGB National Executive.

FRIENDSHIP COMMITTEE COMMEMORATES PRC ANNIVERSARY

AU022123 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Sep 86 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On 25 September an event of the GDR-PRC Friendship Committee of the GDR League for Friendship Among Peoples was held in Berlin on the 37th anniversary of the founding of the PRC. In his speech, League President Gerard Goetting valued 1 October 1949 as a turning point in the many thousands of years of the history of China as a historical event of world political significance. The GDR was founded a few days later, he said.

"The founding of our two states crowned the long and sacrificial struggle of our peoples under the leadership of their revolutionary workers parties. Both events express the nature of our era, which was ushered in by the Great October Socialist Revolution."

The speaker recalled that the international situation is now extremely complicated as a result of the imperialist policy of an arms race and confrontation. [paragraph continues]

"We fully agree with PRC Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, who yesterday explained the position of his country in the general debate at the 41st UN General Assembly sesesion that is only possible by means of peaceful negotiations and consultations on the basis of equal rights to settle contracts and to guarantee security in the world," Gerald Goetting stated. The GDR resolutely supports the Soviet Union's unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests and welcomes its recent extension to the end of this year as a necessary and reasonable first step to ultimately free the world from the danger of a nuclear inferno.

The forthcoming official friendship visit of Erich Honecker to the PRC is an expression of the good and thriving relations between the two states and will certainly convey significant new incentives to the further development of friendly cooperation in all fields.

Ma Xusheng, PRC ambassador to the GDR, expressed gratitude in his speech for the appreciation of the PRC's founding by the friendship committee. He recalled that the PRC and the GDR, two socialist states, were founded in the same year and month. It may be noted with pleasure that the relations of friendly cooperation between the two countries have been considerably intensified in the past few years.

"In international affairs the PRC pursues an independent and autonomous peace policy. We endorse developing friendly cooperation with all states on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence," the diplomat continued. His country upholds the view that today securing world peace constitutes the paramount task for the peoples of all countries. "The danger of war persists now as ever, but the forces of peace have developed and expanded and are gaining more and more strength. The chance of preventing a world war are increasing from day to day."

Referring to Erich Honecker's forthcoming visit to China, the ambassador stated: "This visit will usher in a new chapter of friendship and cooperation between the PRC and the GDR in various fields. Our country is paying great attention to this visit. We are waiting for this visit and will cordially welcome Comrade Erich Honecker."

The event at the Palace Hotel was opened by Dr. H.C. Paul Wandel, chairman of the GDR-PRC Friendship Committee. Present were Herman Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and other personalities of the social life of the republic, including Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary and first deputy minister of foreign affairs. Also present were other PRC diplomats.

AXEN RECEIVES LEBANON'S JUMBLATT, DELEGATION

LD022110 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1704 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Berlin, 2 Oct (ADN) -- Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received today Walid Jumblatt, leader of the Progressive Socialist Party of Lebanon (PSP), and his accompanying delegation, which is presently in the GDR on an official visit at the invitation of the SED Central Committee, for a friendly talk.

In the discussion of international problems, Hermann Axen and Walid Jumblatt concurred in noting that in view of the further aggravation of the international situation through the policy of arms escalation and confrontation of the most aggressive circles of imperialism, there is no more important task than to avert the danger of a nuclear catastrophe and preserve peace.

They stressed their parties' support for the comprehensive peace and disarmament proposals of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states.

Hermann Axen outlined the demanding economic and social goals of the GDR, adopted by the 11th SED Congress, which can be implemented only in peace. Not least for this reason, the SED continually works for a policy of constructive dialogue with all forces of reason, realism and goodwill. All questions, even the most difficult, can be solved through peaceful negotiations when reason and realism, moderation and restraint are displayed.

Walid Jumblatt informed him about the difficult and complicated struggle of the PSP and all national-patriotic forces in Lebanon for a final and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from southern Lebanon and an end to imperialist interference in the country's internal affairs. He explained his party's position on the issue of a just and peaceful solution to the difficult and contradictory internal problems of Lebanon through the start of serious dialogue among all political forces of the country. Only by such means could the continual armed conflicts be ended and the life of the citizens be channeled toward peaceful pursuits.

Proceeding from the growing tensions fanned by imperialism and Israel in the Near East, the SED and the PSP agreed that the formation of a preparatory committee is a suitable way of convening an international Near East conference with the participation of all interested parties, including the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The two sides expressed the conviction that it is necessary to support the PLO in the struggle for the implementation of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, in particular the establishment of an independent state. They stressed that the unity of the Palestinian movement and its cooperation with the progressive forces of the region are an indispensible precondition for success in the struggle for a just, comprehensive and lasting solution to the Near East conflict.

Hermann Axen stressed the SED's solidarity with the struggle of the PSP and all national-progressive forces in Lebanon against imperialist aggression and interference, for independence and territorial integrity, and for a democratic solution to the country's complex internal problems.

The two parties' delegations praised the high level of friendly relations between the SED and PSP and discussed possibilities for deepened them. They agreed to continue consultations on questions of mutual interest.

BRIEFS

CHINESE WRITERS COOPERATION -- Beijing 30 Sep (ADN) -- An agreement on cooperation for 1986-1987 was signed by delegations from the GDR and Chinese Writers' association in Beijing on Monday. The delegations, were headed by Max Walter Schulz, vice president of the GDR Writers Association, and Deng Youmei member of the Presidium of the Chinese Writers Association. The agreement includes strengthening the exchange of delegations, reciprocal information on new publications, as well as collaboration on translations. During its visit, the GDR delegation had the opportunity for talks and meetings that focused on the importance of literature for safeguarding peace and building socialism, as well as on aesthetic and creative problems. [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1105 GMT 30 Sep 86 LD]

FRG'S GENSCHER RECEIVES SARLOS-LED DELEGATION

LD021436 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1300 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] West German Foreign Minister Genscher has received the Hungarian parliamentary delegation in the FRG. The delegation is headed by Istvan Sarlos, chairman of the National Assembly. Bilateral relations were described as good at the talks. Istvan Sarlos informed Hans-Dietrich Genscher about Hungary's domestic and foreign policies, while the head of West German foreign affairs confirmed his view that small and medium-sized countries have a significant role in the guarding of peace and in the promotion of disarmament.

The Hungarian delegation met today with Ulrich Fischer, a representative of the Green party, who outlined the plans of the Greens regarding the national elections next year.

The Hungarian delegation will visit Hanover this afternoon.

VARKONYI ADDRESSES UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY 30 SEP

LD011240 Budapest MTI in English 2153 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] New York, September 30 (MTI) -- Peter Varkonyi, Hungarian foreign minister, addressed the 41st General Assembly session of the United Nations on Tuesday. Peter Varkonyi expressed the conviction of the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic that the world organization was facing greater and more comprehensive tasks today than its founders had envisaged, such as the prevention of a nuclear war, the saving of humankind and the safeguarding of civilization. We are convinced, he said, that a nuclear war could be avoided. The United Nations could play a significant part in its provided that the UN member states advance on the course stipulated by the principles and purposes of the foundation of the UNO, on the road of equitable and fruitful cooperation.

Peter Varkonyi recalled that the Hungarian Government was guided by that intention when it turned, together with the governments of nine other countries, to the UN secretary general and proposed in a letter to put on the agenda the establishment of a comprehensive system of international peace and security. Instead of confrontation and mistrust, which can still be experienced in inter-state relations, we have initiated jointly to work out the foundations of comprehensive international cooperation, Peter Varkonyi said. We are convinced that there is no country whose security can be guaranteed to the detriment of others.

The trends of detente and confrontation are simultaneously manifest in international policy, the Hungarian foreign minister stated. The contradictory international situation is burdened by grave tensions while humankind has arrived at a crossroad. The government of the Hungarian People's Republic is taking pains so that the trend of detente and international cooperation should prevail again in the not too distant future.

The Hungarian Government holds the view that the present world situation requires increased efforts from all UN member states, for all countries are responsible for doing the utmost they can, to stop and revert the unfavourable tendencies, which put the future of humankind at peril.

The activity of great powers with immense responsibility for the course the world is taking is of particular importance from that aspect, said Peter Varkonyi recalling that the international public had welcomed the Soviet-American summit last year and followed with keen attention and expectation the development of Soviet-American relations in the hope that the talks would result in a summit making a favourable impact on the future of humankind.

It is the sincere conviction of the government of the Hungarian People's Republic that the initiatives of the Warsaw Treaty member states to abolish all weapons of mass destruction until the year 2000 and to reduce conventional arms and armed forces in Europe may provide a sound basis for the establishment of a military balance between the confronting alliance systems at the lowest possible level. All the existing fora of disarmament must be used and all opportunity for mutually acceptable compromises be grasped to launch the process of reduction.

We hold it particularly significant from that aspect that the Soviet Union declared a unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests more than a year ago and extended it several times since then, the Hungarian foreign minister stated. We are of the view that all member states should feel the pressing need to curb the arms race and act accordingly, in the interest of humankind, their own people also included.

Discussing regional issues Peter Varkonyi spoke with particular anxiety about the acute crises that had evolved in some regions, and stressed that any local or regional conflict was posing a grave threat to the peace and security of the given region and also that of the world at large. Consequently, it is the fundamental interest of each UN member state to settle conflicts in a peaceful way, through negotiations. The Hungarian People's Republic is ready to support every initiative aimed at eliminating crises.

Appreciating the international agreements concluded on humanitarian issues under the auspices of the United Nations, Peter Varkonyi emphasized that the assertion and protection of human rights is a fundamental principle of the social order in Hungary. We promote the cause of respect for human rights through the development of the political institutions and legislation of society, the continuous fostering of socialist democracy and the meeting of our international obligations. I would stress in particular that my government has established very useful and constructive cooperation with the international organizations monitoring the fulfilment of international agreements and holds the view that the universal assertion of human rights would be helped greatly, if a further number of states signed those agreements.

Of course, the universal assertion of human rights implies that the rights of national minorities are guaranteed and protected. It is a fundamental component of national unity in Hungary that the national minorities living in the country can take part - as equals in every respect - in the political, economic and cultural life of the society. Granting an institutional and democratic framework for their existence and collective rights, our state helps to develop the identity of the national minorities in Hungary, Peter Varkonyi said.

The Hungarian foreign minister stressed that the further development of multilateral cooperation in humanitarian, human rights and social-welfare issues could considerably contribute to the establishment of a comprehensive system of international security.

Analysing the interdependence of economic cooperation and political relations Peter Varkonyi stated that the present state of world economy gave no cause for optimism. It is time to realize the democratic principles of international economic relations which could be the basis of a system based upon the principles and practice of reciprocal advantages, non-discrimination, mutual confidence and reliability. He added that it is a basic interest of Hungary to establish a world economic environment which provides favourable conditions for the development of international economic cooperation.

As a consequence of its location, historic traditions and possibilities, Hungary is paying particular attention to Europe, Peter Varkonyi said. He termed it as important that the Stockholm conference ended with an agreement on reducing the danger of war in Europe. This continent has gained valuable experience in several fields of peaceful co-existence, interdependence and cooperation based on confidence between countries of different social systems and belonging to different military alliances, and the neutral and non-aligned countries. In this field Hungary can also refer to excellent and fruitful experience. Peter Varkonyi added that over the past decade a special system of East-West relations has been built on the Helsinki Final Act. The system proved, even amidst the grave tensions of the past ten years, that joint interests were able to dampen and conflict, grave tension and crisis of confidence.

Hungary is interested in advancing the Helsinki process and does its utmost to this end. It is proven by the successful organization of the European cultural forum in Budapest last autumn. We are of the view that all participants in the CSCE process should strive for the uniform interpretation of the final act, a balanced approach to the three baskets and the comprehensive implementation of the recommendations. Peter Varkonyi expressed his hope that the third follow-up conference of the CSCE process, which is soon to start in Vienna, would be an important stage in the deepening of cooperation between the participating states.

From this aspect we hold the position that it has become necessary and possible for Europe to start the course of practical disarmament. The proposals made by the Warsaw Treaty member states in Budapest for a comprehensive programme of cuts in conventional armed forces are meant to serve that aim. We would like to hope that political detente will be accompanied by military one as a result of the budapest initiative which will become of similar significance as the 1969 Budapest appeal that led to the Helsinki conference, a historic event in Europe.

The Hungarian People's Republic is pursuing its foreign policy and developing its external relations in the spirit of the UN Charter. Our direct aim is to provide the most favourable possible conditions for our internal construction work. Hungary endeavours to take an active part in the efforts aimed at preserving world peace and strengthening international security. It strives for sincere cooperation in the political, economic, humanitarian and all other fields with all those who are ready for such cooperation and understand the importance of comprehensive international cooperation observing the rights and interests of one another, and the significance of good inter-state relations, and recognize that it is their vital interest to expand and intensify relations, and build and strengthen confidence between states in all walks of international relations, Peter Varkonyi stressed. In conclusion the Hungarian foreign minister recalled that 1986 was the International Year of Peace and assured the General Assembly that the Hungarian delegation, commensurate with its possibilities, would be ready to contribute to the success of the 41st session so that it should tangibly promote the safeguarding of world peace, a better general political atmosphere, and comprehensive international cooperation.

Meetings With Counterparts

LD021008 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0600 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi has met the UN secretary general at the seat of the world organization, and also the current chairman of the UN General Assembly. He has also held talks with the Iranian foreign minister. Peter Varkonyi, who up to now has held 25 talks, summed up the results of his negotiations. He gave this statement to Elemer Csak, our correspondent in New York.

[Begin Varkonyi recording] In general these have been very useful meetings from two points of view. On the one hand, we were able to exchange views about general international issues and to coordinate our views, or at least to explain our stance and to hear the position of the other side which is always useful. On the other hand, we were able to exchange views about bilateral relations and these, in general, have the useful outcome of both sides understanding those questions raised in the course of such negotiations, of both sides examing them, and of these then having an influence on the further development of our relations. The European conference which will follow the security conference and which starts in Vienna on 4 October was discussed. We agreed with all colleagues to do everything for the success of this conference and to take a further step in the process of cooperation in Europe. Regarding the African, Asian, and Latin American regions, we exchanged views primarily about the crisis situation. Hungary's foreign policy principles are highly respected. They focus primarily on the position that all crisis situations must be resolved through negotiations, peacefully, with the participation of those involved. We carry out diplomatic activity and make efforts to assist in the solution of these deep crisis situations in a peaceful, negotiated manner.

Visits Washington

LD030853 Budpest MTI in English 0651 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Washington, October 3 (MTI) -- Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi, head of the Hungarian delegation attending the 41st session of the UN General Assembly, visited Washington on Thursday.

He held talks with U.S. Assistant Secretary of State John Whitehead on bilateral relations and current international issues. Present was Dr Vencel Hazi, Hungarian ambassador in Washington.

Peter Varkonyi gave a lecture on the foreign policy of the Hungarian People's Republic in the Foreign Policy Society in Washington.

'COMMUNIQUE' ON JARUZELSKI PRC VISIT RELEASED

LD301453 Warsaw PAP in English 1343 GMT 30 Sep 86

["Press Communique on Jaruzelski's Visit to China" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Beijing, Sept. 30 -- First Secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party, President of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic Wojciech Jaruzelski paid a working visit to China at the invitation of supreme authorities of the People's Republic of China.

During the visit, Wojciech Jaruzelski met and held talks with general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee Hu Yaobang, member of the Standing Committee of the CHCP CC Political Bureau Deng Xiaoping, President of the People's Republic of China Li Xiannian, Prime Minister of the State Council Zhao Ziyang. During the talks the sides referred to many years' tradition of friendship and cooperation between Poland and China. The meetings passed in an atmosphere of cordiality, mutual respect and understanding.

Leaders of Poland and People's China expressed satisfaction over the favourably developing relations of friendship and cooperation, especially in the recent years, between both states and nations based on the principles of equality and mutual benefits. They highly assessed the importance of the political dialogue between the two states and were in favour of its continuation.

The establishment of contacts between the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic and the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China was especially highly evaluated. The sides also stressed the importance of the consolidation of ties among both countries' socio-political organizations, especially between the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth of the Polish People's Republic and the People's Political Consultative Conference of People's China, between trade unions, associations of friendship, women and youth organizations.

Both sides expressed satisfaction over the dynamic development of economic, trade, scientific and technological cooperation. The sides favourably evaluated the activities of the Polish-Chinese Governmental Commission for Economic, Trade, Scientific and Technological Cooperation and pointed to its contribution to the development and stimulation of this cooperation and the defining of its further directions. The sides stressed the need for the development of new, more efficient forms of cooperation, such as industrial cooperation and creation of enterprises with mixed capital.

Both sides decided to expand contacts in the fields of culture, art, science, education, health service, sports and mass media. Readiness was expressed for a further enrichment of this cooperation, at the same time it was stressed, that there exist good prospects for the expansion of Polish-Chinese cooperation in all fields.

During the visit, an agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation was signed. The ceremony of signing was attended by Wojciech Jaruzelski and Zhao Ziyang.

Leaders of Poland and People's China had broad exchange of views on international topics. They stated that the halting of the arms race, especially the nuclear one, and the preservation of peace in the world is the most important task, which faces nations of all states. They are of the opinion that all states, small and big, strong and weak, can and should make a contribution to the maintenance of peace in the world.

Both sides spoke out in favour of the shaping of international relations on the principles of peaceful coexistence, refraining from the use of force and threat to use it, respect for sovereignty and equality of all states, non-inteference in internal affairs, in favour of solving conflicts and tensions in various parts of the world by peaceful means. In this context both sides expressed appreciation and support for the role of the movement of non-aligned states in the struggle to avert the dangerous outbreak of war, the establishment of a new international economic order and the just solution to the debt problem. The sides highly evaluated the results of the recently held conference of heads of non-aligned states in Harare.

Leaders of Poland and People's China briefed each other on the social and political situation in their countries, held talks on experiences in soicialist building, especially on the reform of the economic systems, as well as on other topics.

The Chinese side highly assessed the achievements of the Polish nation in the recent years in overcoming difficulties, in the stabilization of the social and political situation, in the reconstruction and development of the economy and the application of the reform of the economic system.

The Polish side highly evaluated the achievements of the Chinese nation in socialist building and expressed recognition for its achievments in the field of application of the programme of modernization and development.

Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski conveyed to members of the highest leadership, to all communists and to the entire Chinese nation sincere wishes of further favourable development of socialist People's Republic of China on the eve of its 37th anniversary.

Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, on behalf of the leadership of the Polish People's Republic, invited Comrades Hu Yaobang, Li Xiannian and Zhao Ziyang to pay official visits to Poland. Comrade Hu Yaobang, on behalf of the leadership of the Peoples Republic China, invited Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski and Comrade Zbigniew Messner to pay official visits to People's China. The invitations were accepted with satisfaction.

The Polish delegation expressed its recognition and thanks for the great hospitality showed to it by the leadership and the nation of the People's Republic of China.

TALKS WITH PRC TERMED 'USEFUL, FRUITFUL'

AU021104 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Sep 86 pp 1, 7

[Report by Zygmunt Slomkowski, "our own correspondent in Beijing": "Useful and Fruitful"]

[Text] A journalist reporting official high-level visits does not of course take part in the talks and meetings. Sometimes, however, he does witness fragments of an exchange of views between host and guest. That is how it was in Beijing, prior to the talks between Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski and Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Hu Yaobang.

Comrade Hu Yaobang expressed satisfaction with the renewal of Polish-Chinese contacts at such a high level after almost 30 years, and said that the present meeting will accelerate the development of relations between both countries. Comrade Deng Xiaoping, employing a kind of metaphor, touched on Chinese domestic affairs of the recent past, saying that one cannot have poor socialism, as was expounded at the time of the cultural revolution. Comrade Deng recalled Marx's principle of to each according to his needs, and added that if communism is poor there will be nothing to distribute. He also said that following the fifties "we did not understand exactly what socialism is." These words clearly refer to China's abandoning the principles mentioned by Comrade Deng and its adoption of the present socioeconomic tasks.

Although these fragments of talks deal with various topics, when one relates them to the contents of speeches and other material available to the observer, one is permitted to say that the visit is taking place in a friendly and warm atmosphere and that it possesses enormous significance for both sides.

That fragment touched upon by Comrade Deng in the presence of journalists is connected with a mutual exchange of information on the experience gained during the development of political and socioeconomic life in both countries. This is all the more significant because, just like other socialist countries, Poland and China have just entered a stage of accelerated reforms, developments, and searches for the best ways of achieving set goals. A mutual knowledge and understanding of the processes occurring in each country makes it easier to establish cooperation in all spheres, for such is the desire of both sides, as well as high-level dialogue. From this angle, even though the Beijing talks possess a working nature, they have assumed the status of a breakthrough in Polish-Chinese relations. They have shown that the things which join us -- and we have many positive experiences that will always be part of common history -- are more important than the things which divide us. Both sides want to perpetuate the former category, and it is these things that will determine further cooperation.

The talks have been granted such significance and such a status by China's potential as an important partner for every country and by its place and role in the international arena. The continuation of Polish-Chinese dialogue will therefore serve bilateral relations and facilitate an attainment of the goals which we ourselves are setting in the defense of peace and in the creation of a better international climate.

The meeting on Monday evening between the PZPR Central Committee first secretary and PPR State Council chairman on the one hand and PRC Chairman Li Xiannian on the other were the culmination of long talks with the Chinese leadership. The course of these talks has shown that the Polish visit to Beijing has fully met the expectations of the Polish side. This is a useful and friendly visit for both sides.

DELEGATION VISITS NICARAGUA, OFF TO CUBA

LD011045 Warsaw PAP in English 0656 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Managua, Sept. 3 -- A delegation of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth headed by vice-chairman of the PRON National Council Zdzislaw Pilecki stayed in Nicaragua on its first visit to this country following an invitation from the Sandinista Committee of Defence (CDS).

The Polish delegation met with vice-president of the National Assembly of Nicaragua, chairwoman of the CDS Leticia Herrera and members of the leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN).

The delegation also paid a visit to Granada where it was received by the representative of President Daniel Ortega. The talks conducted in Managua and Granada concerned the development of relations between Poland and Nicaragua and the situation in the two countries.

On behalf of PRON, the delegation expressed solidarity with the Nicaraguan people, support for its struggle in defence of the country's sovereignty and further comprehensive development in line with the interest of the whole community. Leticia Herrera welcomed the invitation to visit Poland.

At the end of the visit PRON and CDS signed an agreement on cooperation. The Polish delegation left for Cuba.

WEEKLY CRITICIZES U.S. POLICY ON SANCTIONS

LD022259 Warsaw PAP in English 1820 GMT 2 Oct 86

["Efficiency of American Sanctions" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 2 -- In an extensive article on Reagan's sanctions, their aims and efficiency, carried by the latest issue of the POLITYKA weekly, Polish expert in American affairs Longin Pastusiak wrote that "The U.S. is the world leader in imposing economic sanctions.

"This stems from the U.S. Administration's conviction that economic instruments should be used whenever it is possible to attain immediate political targets with them, he added.

"If one is to examine the efficiency of economic sanctions from the point of view of forcing the country on which they were imposed to make concessions, one must say that an overwhelming majority of them ended in failure. It is much the same with another aim of sanctions, that is the weakening or overthrowing of a government on which they were imposed," Pastusiak wrote.

"Sanctions against Poland are full of contradictions, illogicality and a glaring lack of consistency between the declarative aims of the U.S. towards this country. There is a logical gap between what President Reagan officially declared when imposing sanctions and what his administration does in practice, between what the U.S. declaratively expects from Poland and how it really reacts to changes taking place in this country," POLITYKA said.

"Since 1980 the U.S. Administration has voiced a view that nobody from the outside should interfere in Polish affairs and that Poles should solve their problems by themselves. But Washington contradicts this with its own moves, interfering in Poland's internal affairs and applying restrictions towards a country which tries to solve its problems by itself," POLITYKA said.

"Using sanctions towards Poland, the U.S. Administration, like the majority of NATO states, stated that restrictions would be in force until martial law was lifted, internees released and the dialogue with society and the church resumed. The Polish authorities have never accepted any conditions, but it is a fact that as stability progressed in this country all the three American postulates were becoming part of political reality in Poland, while the most important American restrictions remained and still are in force," the weekly went on.

"President Reagan uses double standards with regard to sanctions. He opposes the introduction of significant sanctions against the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa, saying that sanctions will hit society and not the government. With regard to Poland, the President speaks an absurd view that sanctions are directed against the government and not society", POLITYKA wrote.

"Perhaps the current initiative of a group of congressmen and Polaonian activists will finally make the White House take a more objective look at its policy towards Poland.

"I think that the time which has come now in Polish-American relations is such that it is the Poles who, to use American terminology, have a full right to wait for 'signals' from the U.S. These signals should include the cancellation of the remaining restrictions which have become a monster and anachronism burdening our bilateral relations," POLITKYA concluded.

TOMAN-LED DELEGATION ARRIVES IN WARSAW

LD030317 Prague CTK in English 2013 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw Oct 2 (CTK correspondent) -- A Czechoslovak Government delegation, headed by Deputy Premier and Minister of Agriculture and Food Miroslav Toman, arrived for an official friendly visit here today.

The visit is to deepen economic and scientific cooperation between the two countries in the agriculture and food complex. Miroslav Toman and his entourage will also inspect some agricultural and food research institute's and production plants and also take part in the opening of the 2nd international agro-industrial Fair Polagra 86 in Poznan.

Czechoslovak Deputy Premier and Minister of Agriculture and Food Miroslav Toman was later received by Polish Premier Zbigniew Messner.

They discussed intensification of economic cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Poland, primarily in the agriculture and food complex.

ORZECHOWSKI MEETS MOROCCAN COUNTERPART

LD030302 Warsaw PAP in English 2215 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] New York, Oct 2 -- Poland's Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski attending the 41st session of U.N. General Assembly met here today with Foreign Minister of Morocco Abdellatif Filali.

The sides exchanged views on Polish-Moroccan relations and stressed satisfaction over their steady development. The two acknowledged that there are possibilities to expand cooperation in all domains particularly in economy, culture and science and technology.

The heads of diplomacy of Poland and Morocco spoke in favour of political dialogue on the top level. They also discussed significant international issues with particular regard to the problems of the Middle East.

REPORT DISCUSSES DECISION TO RELEASE 'ACTIVISTS'

LD021803 Warsaw PAP in English 1631 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 2 -- Referring to the Polish authorities' decision to free all people convicted or arrested for crimes or offences against the state and public order, Kazimierz Kozniewski wrote this in the ODRODZENIE weekly:

"That is good but -- and that is the problem -- knowing many of our 'activists', we might be afraid that they will once again resume their activities, which have little in common with common sense, just to save face which they have dreamt of to have on their monuments, which, in their opinion, should be erected to them in a hundred years or so. Not all of them were pleased with the decision taken on last December 11.

"Not all the people are convinced that they can trust Bujak, Michnik, Lis, Frasyniuk, and others. And, I think that these people have good grounds to hold such a view. Only future will show who was right.

"I am of a different opinion. Regardless of the fact whether a dozen or several dozens of mostly young people resume some anti-state activity, or do not resume it, having learnt something from the recent years -- regardless of this, the act of mercy showed by the state to these young people constitutes an unusually significant political move, but also a humanistic and humanitarian one."

"This act is addressed, on the one hand, to the entire Polish society, and on the other, to international political world. For it is a very bold, if not an unprecedented, then extremely and exceptionally rare, manifestation of the best will of genuine cooperation between the broadly perceived apparatus of power and the general public that has ever taken place in universal history. This is the most concrete evidence that the Polish Government not only does not want to have what one calls 'political prisoners', but also does not want to witness any signs, any elements of what could be termed as political domestic conflicts in Poland.

"From whatever point of view this were to be examined -- this bold (historically bold) decision of the Polish Government has a chance to become a major turn in the contemporary history of our country.

"It weakens the drive of those who want the state of society's struggle against the state in Poland be permament. And it encourages those who want all social forces able to act to the moral and material benefit of all Polish citizens to be set in full swing," ODRODZENIE wrote.

DAILY ATTACKS CHURCH VIEW OF MASS MEDIA

AU010834 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 26-28 Sep 86 p 2

[Mariusi Tynski article: "Aspergillum and the Television Screen"]

[Excerpts] For a long time the Catholic Church has viewed television with suspicion and even hostility. Not so long ago a priest demonstratively chopped up a television set in the pulpit, probably because he saw it as a vehicle of all sins. However, we are witnessing symptomatic changes, which indicate that the electronic monster is being tamed and domesticated. [passage omitted]

Each year the Catholic Church celebrates "Social Mass Media Day" and this year has placed special stress on the role that television may play in the life of believers. In their pastoral letter on the "Christian Development of Public Opinion," which was read in churches not so long ago and which was published by PRZEGLAD KATOLICKI on 21 September, the Polish bishops proclaimed that the "Catholic Church views the social mass media, inter alia, as a magnificent means of spreading the Holy Gospel." It seems that the tens of thousands of pulpits and the rooms in which the catechism is taught are not enough for pastoral and extra-pastoral work. The radio mass on Sundays is not enough. The bishops would like to take possession of television -- not just some television network. They even want satellite television.

Church circles continue to stress that our television broadcasts too little information about religious life. We could have more such information, but for the curious fact that the very church authorities refused to have Roman Catholic rites performed on television in the course of a series of programs dedicated to various religions. This is because the Catholic Church does not want to be one church among many others. It does not like to be placed side by side with Protestant and Orthodox believers, a fact which must seem very surprising in the area of ecumenism. The secret of this fact is that the Catholic Church wants to be in charge of television programs and not just their subject. [passage omitted]

Bishops continue to lament that they are short of printing paper as if there were no general shortage of such paper, as if there were no shortage of school books, and as if only church publications were printed on poor quality paper.

It is natural that the church hierarchy is concerned about the progressive process of laicization of many areas of our life, a process that is not at all a result of atheistic propaganda. However, efforts to prevent secularization must not be made with the help of consecrating even that which in its does not have to be Catholic, although at one time "Catholic" meant "universal," a meaning which is no longer valid.

A Gospel story tells us about a sower and his seeds, not each of which falls on fertile soil. These seeds can be compared to the words of the priests in the pulpit who often speak in vain and see their words fall among chaff. The Gospel story does not say anything about the quality of the seeds, but much depends precisely on quality. Is the "pastoral word" that was sown from pulpits last Sunday precisely the seed that our social soil needs?

GORBACHEV-REAGAN MEETING SEEN AS 'POSITIVE STEP'

AU021246 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1053 GMT 2 Oct 86

["A Positive Step Toward Amplifying the International Dialogue" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 2/10/1986 -- In a commentary running under the above headline the Romanian daily SCINTEIA of Octer 2 writes: Public opinion in Romania, along with the wide circles of international public opinion, learned with keen interest the news about the impending meeting in Reykjavik, Iceland, between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CC of the CPSU, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan, in preparation of the visit the Soviet leader is to pay to the U.S. according to last year's understanding in Geneva. The achievement of this understanding is greeted with satisfaction in Romania, being appreciated as a positive event, meant to prepare and open the path to a constructive dialogue -- waited for and desired by peoples -- in the efforts for the achievement of adequate accords and understandings toward disarmament and peace -- fundamental issues of our era.

As is known, Socialist Romania, President Nicolae Ceausescu have attached outstanding importance to the contacts of states' responsible factors, as the best way of knowing one another's stands and viewpoints, of discussing directly the modalities to solve problems and seeking out possibilities of understanding and rapprochement. Romania greeted last year the Soviet-American summit in Geneva, expressing the hope that through enlarging and consolidating the beginning achieved, progress would be marked toward the accomplishments of the aspirations after peace and disarmament, detente and security of peoples everywhere. Steadily sticking to the same principled position, Romania greets the accord on the meeting in Iceland, an accord that fits, no doubt, the desiderata of ensuring a climate of good understanding, promotion of negotiations conducive to concrete steps toward disarmament, detente and security of all nations.

Unfortunately, these expectations have actually not materialized. The tension in the world relations has not been eased, the arms race keeps on unhampered, the hotbeds of conflict are just as hot, all this enhancing still more the dangers threatening mankind. Under the circumstances, the measures covenanted at the Stockholm conference toward enhancing interstate confidence, accounted for a positive moment giving hopes and confidence in the possibility of negotiated settlement of the grave and complex issues facing contemporary world, first of all the problems of ensuring peoples' peace and life.

In this context, the preparatory meeting in Iceland is the more welcome as it is known that the materialization of the agreement on principle on the visit encountered a train of obstacles and difficulties. And now, life, facts demonstrate again that when there is the necessary political will, when pride of place is given to what is common and of primordial interest, mutually acceptable understandings can be reached.

Under the so grave current circumstances, the halting of the arms race, nuclear above all, is and remains the essential, vital issue of our days, and dependent upon the solution of this problem is mankind's very survival. This considerably enhances the responsibilities of the USSR and US, the importance of accords toward halting the dangerous course of events and passing to disarmament, detente and cooperation. Likewise, given that peace, disarmament are problems regarding all states, the very existence of peoples, their settlement can and must be the common doing of all states and peoples.

Welcoming the understanding reached these days between the leaders of the USSR and US, public opinion in Romania expresses its confidence that everything possible will be done on either side so that it may yield positive results, in the interests of affirming a new course in international life, conducing to a resolute improvement of the political climate, to consolidating peace, confidence and security in Europe and the world over.

TOTU MEETS U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE SHULTZ

AU021714 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1615 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] United Nations AGERPRES 02/10/1986 -- During the interview in New York between Ioan Totu, Romanian foreign affairs minister, head of the Romanian delegation to the forty-first session of the UN General Assembly, and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, on behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania U.S. President Ronald Reagan was conveyed a message of salute and wishes of good health, and the American people wishes of prosperity and peace.

Thanks were expressed on behalf of President Ronald Reagan as well as the request that President Nicolae Ceausescu be conveyed his cordial salute and wishes of good health and happiness and the Romanian people further successes in its homeland's development.

During the talk held on the occasion reference was made to the ascending course of bilateral relations and both sides' wish was expressed to further develop them. Opinions were also exchanged on current international issues.

CEAUSESCU GRANTS INTERVIEW TO NEW YORK TIMES

AU021155 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received David Binder, Washington-based bureau chief of THE NEW YORK TIMES. On this occasion, President Nicolae Ceausescu granted an interview for NEW YORK TIMES.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES ISRAELI OFFICIAL 1 OCTOBER

AU021939 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1612 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 2/10/1986 -- The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu received on Thursday, October 1, Yitzhak Korn, chairman of Israel-Romania Friendship Association, now on a visit to Romania.

The guest expressed his satisfaction at the interview granted, at the opportunity of again visiting Romania. He was appreciative of the results scored by the Romanian people in the country's economic and social development, of Romania's peace and collaboration policy, of President Nicolae Ceausescu's initiatives and activity for the settlement of the cardinal problems of the present-day world, for the achievement of disarmament first and foremost, for a lasting and just solution to the Middle East issues.

Referring to a series of current aspects of the international life, more particularly to the Middle East situation, President Nicolae Ceausescu reiterated Romania's constant stance on the ways of peacefully, negotiatedly solving the conflicts in that part of the world. In context stress was laid on the need to call an international conference, within the UN, to be attended by all the sides concerned, the PLO and Israel included.

The interview was attended by Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES GDR'S GUENTHER KLEIBER

AU021853 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1557 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 2/10/1986 -- On Thursday, October 2, the General Secretary of the RCP and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received Guenther Kleiber, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the SUPG, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic, chairman for his country of the Joint Governmental Commission on Economic and Technical-Scientific Collaboration between Romania and the GDR, whose proceedings are under way in Bucharest.

The interview occasioned an exchange of cordial salutes between Nicolae Ceausescu and Erich Honecker.

During the interview emphasis was placed on the ascending course of the friendly and cooperative ties between the two parties, countries and peoples, on the decisive role of summit meetings and talks for the strengthening and development of those relations. The wish was also expressed to further work for the attainment of the goals contained in the long-term programmes for the development of economic and technical-scientific collaboration, production specialization and cooperation in production and the expansion of commercial exchanges between Romania and the German Democratic Republic.

Aspects of the current international situation were also approached, and the need was underscored for everything to be done to check the dangerous course of events, put an end to the arms race, make a passage to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament first and foremost, to establish a climate of peace, understanding and collaboration throughout the world.

The interview was attended by Gheorghe Oprea, Romanian first deputy prime minister, joint commission chairman for Romania.

VADUVA MEETS CUBAN FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER

AU242031 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1902 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 24/9/1986 -- Talks took place in Bucharest between Ilie Vaduva, Romanian minister of foreign trade and international economic co-operation, and Ricardo Cabrisas Ruiz, minister of foreign trade of the Republic of Cuba.

They analyzed problems related to the further development of the Romanian-Cuban collaboration in domains of mutual interest, the expansion and diversification of the bilateral commercial exchanges.

At the end of the talks the two ministers signed the economic documents that will regulate the mutual goods exchanges in 1986-1990.

RIJANOVIC ADDRESSES WORLD BANK, IMF ASSEMBLY

LD021322 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1158 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Washington, October 2 (TANJUG) -- Speaking at the World Bank and IMF assembly in Washington, Yugoslav Finance Secretary Svetozar Rikanovic said that a solution to the debt crises should be reached through the indebted countries' quick development and not by merely servicing debts.

Rikanovic emphasised that the economic growth of developing countries could be achieved only if international financial institutions and industrially developed countries parallely begin their adjustment programs. The effect cannot be achieved by insisting that only the developing countries conform to the adjustment programs.

Reminding the assembly delegates of the extent of the debt crisis' presence at the recent non-aligned summit in Harare, Rikanovic emphasised that efforts to aid and support the developing countries must help stimulate their economic growth, and not put political pressure on debtors.

Rikanovic recalled that solutions for debts and other economic problems in the world, must be better coordinated and more widely discussed and that the international financing system must be reformed.

A large number of delegates, especially from developing countries, also insisted on a permanent solution to the debt crisis, a stop to protectionism, stimulation of economic growth and the augmentation of investments.

Svetozar Rikanovic, head of the Yugoslav delegation at the World Bank and IMF assembly, discussed, in Washington, with President of the World Bank Barber Conable, possibilities of cooperation with this financial institution in further promoting the economic development of Yugoslavia. Special attention was devoted to the decline in Yugoslav economic organisations interest for World Bank credits.

UN AMBASSADOR NOTES PRESSURES ON GROUP OF 77

LD022341 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1921 GMT 2 Oct 86

["Pool" item]

[Text] United Nations, Oct 2 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav permanent representative at the United Nations, Ambassador Ignac Golob, has stated that last year developing countries were exposed to pressures that were felt and understood by some of them as blackmail. He blamed this state of affairs on a "small number of developed nations" and assessed as unacceptable their efforts to "search for a solution to global problems in a narrow circle and without the participation of the developing countries".

In a closing address at a meeting of the "Group of 77" developing countries, Golob pointed out that developing countries are being asked to accept imposed models of development and renounce their rights.

Reaffirming that the developing countries have no intention of giving up their legitimate demands, Golob stressed that "there is no going back from the key elements of the consensus of the 'Group of 77' on the necessity of establishing the new economic order, launching global negotiations and implementing the third decade of the international strategy of development of the United Nations".

Ambassador Golob spoke in particular about debts and expressed the hope that the inclusion of this topic in the agenda of this year's session of the U.N. General Assembly will create an opportunity for a substantial debate and adequate actions.

The Yugoslav ambassador also extended assurances that Yugoslavia will strive during the rest of its mandate, as it has done to date, to justify the "Group of 77's" faith in it when it elected it as chair country.

DIZDAREVIC MEETS WITH ALBANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

LD022137 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1945 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] United Nations, Oct 2 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Secretary for Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic and Albanian Minister of Foreign Affairs Reis Malile met at the United Nations headquarters in New York. During a conversation of some length Dizdarevic and Malile discussed the state of relations between the two countries and their cooperation in certain fields. Details of the Dizdarevic-Malile talk were not announced.

This was the first meeting of the two countries' foreign ministers since 1946.

In its relationship with Albania, Yugoslavia has always striven for friendly cooperation in accordance with the well-known principles of non-interference, mutual understanding, respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity. Yugoslav-Albanian relations deteriorated in 1948 after the resolution of the coninform.

After several years of friendly and fruitful cooperation, the Albanian Government in 1948 unilaterally broke bilateral contacts, agreements and arrangements and began to pursue a hostile policy.

The two countries' relations improved to a degree after 1956 but never reached the level they had before 1948. This situation, with certain oscillations, continues until today.

Economic relations between the two countries are being developed on the basis of bilateral agreements and have marked progress in recent years. Yugoslavia is Albania's largest trade partner.

One of the products of this cooperation is the rail link between the Yugoslav town of Titograd and the Albanian town of Skhoder. The 24-km-long railway, opened to traffic in August, is Albania's only rail link with the rest of Europe.

Other Counterparts

LD022332 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1913 GMT 2 Oct 86

["Pool" item]

[Text] United Nations, Oct 2 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic, currently in New York attending the U.N. General Assembly session, has over the past few days had contacts with the foreign ministers of Turkey, Egypt, Guyana and Iran.

Dizadrevic and Turkish Foreign Minister Vahit Halefoglu discussed bilateral issues.

The talks with Egyptian Foreign Minister Ahmad 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid focused on the situation in the Middle East and the Mediterranean, and with Guyana's Foreign Minister Rashleigh Jackson, on the Central American crisis.

Regional crisis was also the main topic of Dizdarevic's talks with Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati.

The activities of nonaligned countries and items on the General Assembly's agenda were also discussed during these meetings.

HUNGARIAN SUPREME COURT DELEGATION PAYS VISITS

LD022040 Budapest MTI in English 1816 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, October 2 (MTI) -- A delegation of the Supreme Court of the Hungarian People's Republic, headed by President Jeno Szilbereky, paid an official visit to Yugoslavia from September 29 to October 2 at the invitation of Stojan Djuranovic, president of the Federal Court.

The delegation met Radovan Vlajkovic, member of the Yugoslav State Presidency, and Petar Vajovic, federal secretary of justice. Present at the meeting was Sandor Gyorke, Hungarian ambassador to Yugoslavia.

The parties stressed with satisfaction that Yugoslav-Hungarian judicial relations are settled. They agreed to pay distinguished attention to combatting drug abuse and terrorism in the practice of courts. The parties discussed the tasks of courts arising from the Hungarian-Yugoslav legal aid agreement, economic crimes and the methods of criminal investigation.

LCY'S LOLIC TALKS WITH KOSOVO JOURNALISTS

LD022322 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croation 1756 MT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Pristina, 2 Oct (TANJUG) -- Speaking about journalistic courage, it is precisely today that the courage of the purveyor of public words implies a clear and consistent struggle for the LCY policy. The more so since some journalists see the way of expressing their own "courage" through insolent attacks on our policy so that, according to them, all those journalists who are struggling for this policy are supporters of the regime, obedient, or lacking in courage. So it takes courage to struggle for these great objectives of our platform and in doing so of course, criticize everything that obstructs their realization....

Therefore we should not allow nationalists to be quicker than we are, and for the time being some of them are quicker when it comes to finding intrigues in their own interpretations of historical events, whereas we are late and are tackling the consequences with difficulty. We must be the first in providing room for full freedom and national equality for everyone, in seeking justice and eliminating anomalies which threaten it.

This was stressed by Marko Lolic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, in a conversation today with the leaders of the Kosovo media. Lolic first met with representatives of the press and then of Pristina radio and television, who acquainted him with their efforts to "present" the actions undertaken by the Kosovo LC in implemlenting the messages of the LC congresses and conferences and the conclusions of the Yugoslav Presidency and the party Presidium.

It was said that all the Kosovo editorial stff have precise programs with formulated themes and deadlines to complete the presentation of the measures and action being undertaken to normalize the conditions in the province, and that the reinvigoration of the editorial staff cadre is underway. It was established that no significant ideological omissions have been made recently, and that the Kosovdo themes and dilemmas are being written about in an increasingly clear and involved manner. There are also increasingly few varied interpretations and approaches to sensitive social and political events. However, there is still the problem of isolation of the sources of information.

Marko Lolic said that all the definitions of the role of the information media have been made and that these days preparations are underway for the bases of propagandist actvity following the messages of the 13th LCY Congress. We should not, Lolic added, allow the congress spiprit to be extinguished and expectations from it to evaporate. So it is necessary that the information media constantly follow the line of the demands made at congresses, to implement stands, undertake initiatives and changes, even against idleness, opportunism, and evasions in implementing decisions. In this the information media have a great role to play as mobilizing forces and interpreters of social action and events, not as a force on the side, but as the most progressive part of society.

When we are speaking in critical terms about omissions and shortcomings in the information media, this is no kind of quarrel, declaring journalists "culprits on duty or attacking the press," rather, it is an attempt to jointly eliminate these shortcomings. In this, of course, we should not neglect the fact that there are serious misuses of the press andcases of using it to present private viewpoints, attacks on the system and individual leaders, even attempts to accuse the Yugoslav Communist Party as received, saying that to some it broughtgood, to others evil, or that to some it was a mother, to others a stepmother. We must warn against such phenomena, since the thesis that the party was no good from the beginning means that it is no good today either. In this our ideological front must be clear and should clearly differentiate what is planted from other, even nationalistic and destructive positions, Marko Lolic said, and expressed his support for the Yugoslav approach to all and in particular the Kosovo environment.

MACEDONIANS DISCUSS ALBANIAN 'SEPARATISTS'

LD282342 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1455 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] Tetovo, 28 Sep (TANJUG) -- The activity of greater Albanian nationalists and separatists also is directed, in large measure, against us, the Islamicized Macedonians in western Macedonia and, in particular, in the municipality of Tetovo.

The proponents of the creation of a greater Albania, however, hope to "swallow" us up and Albanianize us. The SR of Macedonia is an organized state within the SFRY and it will never be permissible for the Albanian separatists and chauvinists' pretensions to be fulfilled.

This was stressed today at an electoral session of the presidium of the republican community for cultural and scientific events among Macedonian Muslims in the SR of Macedonia, held in Tetovo. Greater Albanian separatists, it was stressed, are persistently and continuously trying to Albanianize this part of the Macedonian people and, in so doing, abuse the religion of Islam to the greatest possible extent. They are attempting to halt or slow down the process of the national rebirth of Islamicized Muslims by various ways and means. The greater Albanian separatists sow lies and portray the future of the SR of Macedonia in a false light and there are also phenomena of open threats to individual Islamicized Macedonians for their participation in the process of national emancipation.

Special reference was made to the fact that greater Albanian nationalism should at no point be underestimated, as Albanian separatists in the SFRY are being given financial assistance by various hostile Albanian groups and organizations abroad.

The activity of the cultural and scientific events among the Islamicized Macedonians and the process of their national awakening, it was noted, is not directed against the Albanian nationality in Macedonia, or against any other nationality or nation in the country. The aim of this independently formed association is to make this population part of the Macedonian nation, regardless of religious differences.

The question of Gora and the residents of Gora in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo was raised at the session. This population, despite the fact that their mother tongue is Macedonian and that they have all the other characteristics of Islamicized Macedonians, do not have a school providing instruction in their mother tongue to this day.

At today's meeting special note was made of the escalation in the greater Albanian nationalists' activities in the Tetovo region and the most severe disapproval was expressed at the frequent acts of violence and the misdeeds of the Albanian chauvinists perpetrated against the Macedonian nation and the Turkish nationality in that region.

The presidium of the republican community for cultural and scientific events among the Islamicized Macedonians adopted a program of activities for the year ahead and Rasid Abazovski from Debar was elected as the new chairman in the coming mandate.

ECONOMIC SITUATION IN KOSOVO WORSENING

AU011047 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Sep 86 p 3

[M.D. report]

[Summary] Pristina, 24 Sep -- "The unfavorable economic trends in Kosovo show that the goals set in the resolution on development this year are not being implemented. Industrial production registered a rise of only 0.5 percent, which is 7.5 percent below the plan. Inflation reached a growth rate of 90 percent, and retail prices of 90.5 percent. Losses in the economy in the first 6 months amounted to over 20 billion dinars."

These data were presented at the joint session of all three Kosovo Assembly chambers by Tomislav Sekulic, member of the Executive Council.

The debt of the province's economy is 2.6 times above the country's average. Exports have fallen, while unemployment is rising. In the first half of the year the economy had to pay 39 billion dinars in interest on loans.

In their debate, the delegates unanimously supported the economic stabilization measures proposed by the Federal Executive Council and the SFRY Assembly despite the fact that some of them may adversely affect certain segments of the economy in certain collectives.

KOSOVO LC'S VLASI EXAMINES PROBLEMS IN PROVINCE

LD012306 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1804 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Oct (TANJUG) -- We have solved many problems that made the life of Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo more difficult so that now one cannot speak of an "unprotected population". Subjective forces are acting more efficiently on halting emigration, but this process is still going on in inadmissible proportions and in this way burdens the overall social climate.

This was said by Azem Vlasi, president of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium, speaking today in the SFRY Assembly at a session of the Delegates Club on the current political and economic situation in the province.

Vlasi began his speech by presenting data on the current economic situation in Kosovo, saying that economic difficulties that are hitting the entire country, manifest themselves in a particularly difficult and complex form in this province. According to him, out of 1.6 million inhabitants in Kosovo around 215,000 are employed in the social sector, while more than 150,000 people are looking for a job. Due to an unfavorable economic structure, economic difficulties present over a long period of time are being slowly overcome so that the help of the wider social community continues to be essential for the development of Kosovo.

Vlasi devoted the biggest part of his report to the current political and security situation in the Province. Recalling a series of unfavorable consequences resulting from the counterrevolutionary events in 1981, Vlasi said that in spite of difficulties many manifestations of Albanian nationalism and irredentism have been eliminated. In the process of ideopolitical differentiation, he stressed, accounts have been settled with the main culprits for the situation created and with the proponents of the nationalistic awareness and ideas. According to Vlasi, a whole pleiad of young people, ready and determined to continue the struggle for the stabilization of the situation and for the policy of the Yugoslav community, have appeared.

Vlasi then added that in spite of this, it cannot be said that Albanian nationalism has been defeated, that the danger from it is over, stressing at the same time that this evil should by no means be underestimated. According to him, Albanian nationalism has run out of steam to consolidate itself or to essentially influence the destabilization of the situation, but the remnants of these forces continue to act. At present, for example, political emigration outside the country is very active, without choosing the means it is trying to include as many as possible of the Albanians temporarily employed abroad in hostile activity against Yugoslavia. In this it is receiving hearty assistance from Albania. Their aim is to move the center of activity to Kosovo again.

Today, the problem of Kosovo is also bourgeois opportunism which is favorable to maintaining nationalistic prejudices. The problem also lies in the fact, Vlasi stressed, that a wide basis for deepening prejudices and doubts toward Albanians as a whole is being created. This is being done by certain nationalistic and other reactionary forces while we, the communists, seem to hesitate to oppose it out of fear that somebody might accuse us of defending irredentists, Vlasi concluded. Narrow mindness, lack of tolerance, prejudices and lack of trust in Albanians could, Vlasi stated, only deepen the crisis and harm the struggle for the stabilization of the situation.

He also mentioned the damaging consequences that result from the spread of Serbian nationalism whose main thesis is that one cannot live with Albanians, that the only hope lies in grouping on a national basis and negating all the results of stabilizing the situation.

Speaking about the further actions of subjective forces in Kosovo, Vlasi stressed that they would be directed toward completely eliminating hostile activity of Albanian nationalism and irredentism and creating a climate of greater trust and security. The essential task is also to achieve more comprehensive cooperation with other areas of our country.

In conclusion, Vlasi spoke about the implementation of the conclusions of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the SFRY Presidency in connection with the political situation in Kosovo. The results, he said, are already here. All the organs in the province have drawn up action programs and they are following them. The sociopolitical organizations have also started a wide political activity. It is important, Vlasi added, that a new climate and awareness that the situation will be improved only to the extent to which all social subjects are ready to become concretely involved, has been created.

According to Vlasi, in Kosovo there is both energy and readiness to lead a resolute struggle for maintaining the heritage of our revolution and to stabilize the situation. On this course these forces need support, encouragement, and concrete help, he added.

At University

LD250144 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1714 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Pristina, 24 Sep (TANJUG) -- Significant changes have been carried out in Pristina University and the present political situation should not be compared with the earlier one which was full of dangers from nationalistic excesses. The greatest contribution to this change was made by this institution's communists. The situation was overcome when we had to settle accounts with those responsible for everything which led to counterrevolutionary events in 1981. However, we are not satisfied with the university's present situation, which is characterized by passivity and silence. This passivity, Azem Vlasi, Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium president said must be worrying in talks with university representatives. This danger also contains ground for the resumption of trends and forces with which we have settled accounts, Vlasi added.

The university's representatives acquainted Vlasi and a group of provincial officials with the preparations for the beginning of the academic year. In this connection they assessed that increased involvement of all the subjects at the university is in evidence, that the political situation is considerably more favorable and better than in earlier years, and that there are no cases of open nationalistic excesses.

It also was noted that 14 teachers had been excluded from teaching while 16 others have received party measures since 1981. It was noted that enrollment in faculties and colleges of higher education has been completed and that more than 1,000 places have remained vacant. It was stressed in particular that there has been a very poor response to studies in some Serbo-Croatian courses.

Azem Vlasi said that the political and security situation could not be assessed through statistics and only on the basis of whether there are any excesses or not, while the passivity at the university is accepted as a "positive" element of the situation. Precisely here, at the university, we should have a steady and lively activity, and differentiation should be carried out through daily involvement of teachers and students, rather than through formal declarations of who is for and who is against LCY policy. Vlasi also expressed his dissatisfaction with the activity of basic LC organizations at the university. [passage omitted]

KOSOVO PRESIDENCY DISCUSSES REGION'S SECURITY

LD292138 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1559 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Pristina, 29 Sep (TANJUG) -- It was said at today's session of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo that, as a result of the increased involvement, responsibility and efficiency on the part of all organized socialist forces following the conclusions of the SFRY Presidency and the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, the political-security situation in the province has recently improved considerably.

According to a statement issued after the session, the Presidency also agreed that, despite the results achieved in that sphere, hostile activity by Albanian nationalists and irredentists has continued. Using well-known methods and slogans, and incited and encouraged by subversive propaganda from the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Albanian extreme emigre organizations, and a section of foreign propaganda organizations, they are attempting to maintain the state of tension both in Kosovo and further afield in order to destabilize the entire country. Continued activity by Albanian nationalists and irredentists indicates that they have still not been cut off from the roots and sources that encourage and inspire their reactionary ideology.

The Presidency drew attention to the fact that the hostile activity from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism manifests itself in various sinister and flagrant ways, through provoking excess and conflicts designed to retain the atmosphere of insecurity primarily among the people of Serbian and Montenegrin nationalities.

The Kosovo Presidency warns, the statement goes on, of the manifestations of Serbian and Montenegrin nationalisms whose proponents are trying to promote the idea about the impossibility of coexisting with the Albanians. This has recently become increasingly organized. Various ideas and views opposed to the LCY policy, are being openly promoted: from demands for revising the socio-political system and attacks on the policy of national equality to exaggerated politicizing of everyday problems of existence. This is making the political security situation in the province increasingly difficult and intranational relations more strained all of which is having a negative effect and encourages Serbs and Montenegrins to emigrate.

In view of this the Presidency called for an even wider and more consistent activity of all social subjects at all levels in the province and for a more determined and efficient struggle against, primarily Albanian nationalists and irredentists, against Serbian and Montenegrin nationalism and against all other antisocialist and anti-self-management tendencies and manifestations.

The presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Republic of Kosovo also discussed the topical issues of the political-security situation among our citizens of Albanian nationality working temporarily abroad. It also pardoned a number of convicted people.

KOSOVO SAWP DISCUSSES SERB EMIGRATION

AU011109 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 26 Sep 86 p 1, 6

[Q. Aliu report: "Kosovo SAWP on the Question of Preventing the Emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins From Kosovo -- Broader Activity Needed in All Fields"]

[Excerpts] The coordinating council for activity to stop the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo, within the Presidency of the SAWP Provincial Committee, set out, among other things, the tasks before the council for the period up to July next year at a meeting yesterday chaired by Metus Balabani, president, and attended by Bajram Selimi, Kosovo SAWP Provincial Committee Presidency president. [passage omitted]

Emissaries of Emigration [subhead]

Alongside the incidence of excessive cases of rape, desecration of graves, etc., an influence upon the continuation of a frosty atmosphere and climate, and consequently upon the continuing emigration process, has been exerted by the presence of Serb and Montenegrin nationalism, which preaches the impossibility of a common life with Albanians, said Metus Balabani. Recently, certain emissaries have also appeared, such as Djure Bauk and Kosta Bulatovic, who have even asked for land away from Kosovo for 148 Serb and Montenegrin families from Kosovo. This causes dissatisfaction and insecurity among the honest masses, he observed. [passage omitted]

People who act from hostile positions, Bajram Seumi said, must be condemned by their schools, villages and neighbourhoods where the violence is committed, where hostile slogans are written, where photographs of Tito are vandalized, and graves damaged. Condemnation solely by a court no matter how severe, that remains anonymous does not give results. So, without urging the people themselves to condemn such things, not with empty phrases, but with concrete activity, it will be difficult to achieve the desired results. Of course, Bajram Selimi then underlined, this does not mean that there will not be some individuals who act in a hostile fashion. But we must create such a climate to make such individuals feel the condemnation of the people in their bones. Everyone must realize that those who damage graves and throw stones at trains and buses sully the whole environment where they live, and all those with whom they live together. The SAWP must commit itself to the ideological education of the masses, and must penetrate everywhere, in organizations of associated labor and in local communities, to find out and explain how such things can occur, because such individuals do not live in the sky, but here among us. We must find out and explain where some young people and children obtain the idea to damage graves and photos and write hostile slogans and rape women, Bajram Selimi concluded. [passage omitted]

BREAD PRICES ENDANGER LIVING STANDARDS

AU020843 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 22 Sep 86 p 6

[Fevzi Nojani article: "After the Most Recent Bread Price Increase -- Worst for the Poor"]

[Text] Recently there was an enormous price increase in the 800-gram loaf, from 60 dinars for white bread, the kind that was generally sold before the increase, to 150 dinars, and for semi-white bread to 90 dinars. The situation is made worse by the unfavorable balance in our province between the sale of white bread (70 percent) and semi-white bread (30 percent), especially when one takes into consideration the fact that the quality of the semi-white bread is very different from the white. The situation is made even worse for the largest sections of the populace, because of their low incomes.

At one time, after an increase in the bread price, the question would be to what extent the market would be better supplied with bread; but after such an increase as has been made now, the question rather concerns the serious danger of people's living standards.

An analysis of some comparative data shows without doubt the specific situation in the province. According to the questionnaire sent out nationwide in 1983, the annual flour consumption of village families, in kilograms per head, is as follows:
In the SFRY: 151 kg
In Kosovo: 197 kg
Converting the flour into bread (by a factor of 1.36) we find that an individual wil have consumed nationally 205, 360 kg, and in Kosovo 267, 920 kg. of bread [figures as published], or each day, nationally, 0.536 kg, and in Kosovo 0.734 kg. According to these figures, an average SFRY family of 3.62 members, according to the 1981 census, will have consumed 2.038 kg of bread each day, while in Kosovo an average family of 6.92 members will have consumed 5.079 kg of bread each day. So families would have onsumed, daily, the following amounts, in 800-gram loaves:
In the SFRY: 2.547 loaves
In Kosovo: 6.349 loaves.
From this it emerges that in the SFRY a family would spend the sum of 382.5 dinars a day on white bread (at 150 dinars a loaf), and in Kosovo 952.35 dinars, or, in the SFRY, 11,461.50 dinars a month, and in Kosovo 28,570.50 dinars.

Bearing in mind the average incomes of those employed in the social sector, which in the first 5 months of 1986 were nationally 66,664 dinars, and in Kosovo 50,656 dinars, then expenditure on white bread for a month in the SFYR consumes 17.19 percent of income, and in Kosovo 56.40 percent, or more than three times the SFRY level.

Certain facts show that this problem is specific to Kosovo: According to a questionnaire sent nationally to families with 4 members, also in 1983, food accounts for 34.8 percent of the monthly family budget nationally, and for 47.2 percent in Kosovo. According to these data, expenditure on white bread would account for a half of all expenditure on food, and in Kosovo would exceed the entire general food expenditure by 10 percent. Such a phenomenon of such enormous dimensions in the expenditure for bread in Kosovo will not permit a gradual improvement of a diet of better quality, as the historical tendency is, but would on the contrary lead to a reverse of this tendency, deterioration, and the replacement of better quality foods by bread.

Although the results of these two questionnaires on flour consumption and expenditure on food do not represent a completely objective picture, the results are nonetheless indicative of the severity of the problem in the province.

The conclusion that can be drawn from this analysis is that even absolute minimum living standards are endangered in Kosovo. Such an increase in the price of bread and other vital foodstuffs is not simply a social problem, but an economic one, since if a worker is unable to ensure an absolute minimum living standard, then he will not be able to recover the energy expended in his work, and his productivity will fall.

This problem is not peculiar to those employed in the social sector, but also affects those looking for work, and so we are faced with the question of at what level this problem should be considered. The monthly subsidy [regresi mujor] to ensure living standards to a point where bread accounts for 20 percent of food expenditure as a whole, that is, 3 percent more than in the SFRY in general would require 5 percent of the provincial annual budget for 1986. Such a financial burden is beyond the material resources of the province, and so a broader consideration and a long-term solution are required.

ATTORNEYS DISCUSS ILLEGAL LAND OWNERSHIP

LD262325 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1527 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Pristina, 26 Sep (TANJUG) -- Many illegal operations and socially harmful phenomena are occurring in Kosovo and the public attorneys are powerless to stem the flow of various acts of usurpation and evasion of the law, as they often come across resistance from the bureaucacy.

This assessment was stated in talks between self-management attorneys of this province and the federal and republican attorneys, Krste Cavlovski and Ljubisa Zaric. The topic of the talks was the activity of these organs in implementing the conclusions of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium on Kosovo.

The statistic was produced that in Kosovo so far 120,00 hectares of forest and 15,000 hectares of cultivated land in social ownership have been usurped. Of this, about 40,000 hectares have already passed into the hands of private owners. The public attorneys also warned of the phenomenon of the illegal acquisition of the rights of co-ownership and the alienation of social flats. In the Pristina municipality alone, it was said over 100 such contracts needed re-examining, where individuals and some associated labor organizations have illegally taken over social property through various machinations and the evasion of the law.

Federal, republican and provincial public attorneys also had talks today with Serafedin Sulejmani, the vice president of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, and Dr Veselj Ljatifi, the provincial secretary for justice.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH LIBYANS -- Pancevo, October 2 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav Chemical works "HIP" of Pancevo and the Libyan "RASKO" company signed a new two-year 60-million-dollar contract providing for technical assistance to the maintenance of the chemical factory in Ras Lanouf. The new contract will continue the so-far successful cooperation between "HIP" and its Libyan partner. In the past two years, workers of the Pancevo firm participated in organizing production and maintenance of all installations in the Ras Lanouf chemical works, centering on preparations for production and on the maintenance of an ethylene factory. Also, 200 Libyan experts attended a training course in Pancevo. "HIP" produces 824,000 tonnes of different chemicals annually. Last year, it exported a 96.5-million-dollar worth of products to Denmark, Nigeria, Turkey, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Libya, and other countries. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1325 GMT 2 Oct 86 LD]